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Southeast Asia Report

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1 OCTOBER 1986

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INDONESIA

ARMED FORCES SPOKESMAN ON LANDING RIGHTS

BK100901 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Indonesia in principle never gives any permanent landing permits to foreign military aircraft but such permits are only given as a case-by-case basis, Armed Forces spokesman Brigadier General Damanik disclosed in Jakarta yesterday. The explanation was given in connection with the refusal by the Indonesian Government against the landing of the Royal Australian Air Force plane on its way from Australia to Butterworth base in Malaysia last week.

According to the spokesman, any country wishing to make aircraft landing on the Indonesian territory must apply for a permit and the acceptance of which will much depend on the current situation. The spokesman also stated that the authority for accepting or rejecting a landing permit request is fully in the hands of the Indonesian Government. The spokesman added that it was possible that a permit application which was once rejected would be accepted in the future. Gen Damanik stated before local and foreign newsmen that the friendly relations between Australia and Indonesia still goes on well and face no serious problems.

The Australian ambassador to Indonesia Mr Bill Morrison met with the Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani last Monday to discuss the matter. During the meeting the ambassador was given explanation that Australia should request landing permits for its planes and the Indonesian Government will study them case by case.

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CSO: 4200/1426

JAKARTA POST ON JAILING OF FORMER MINISTER

BK110300 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 6 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP): A prominent figure of one of five political groups opposing the government was Thursday sentenced to 20 years in jail for subversion and plotting to kill President Suharto.

Mohammad Sanusi, former Indonesian light industries minister, was ordered to serve the jail term concurrently with a previous term of 19 years imposed by the Supreme Court for his other subversive acts.

Sansui was found guilty by the Central Jakarta court, but he threw a copy of the verdict to the floor moments after it was read, and asked the judges where justice was.

"Why am I being made a scapegoat...? Where is justice," asked the 65-year-old executive of the influential Moslem organization Muhammadiyah.

The verdict said Sanusi has conspired with other members of the opposition Group of 50 to overthrow the Suharto administration.

It added that there were four other opposition groups--the Sukarno-Hatta Foundation, the YLKB (Foundation of Constitutional Awareness), NASABRI [Nationalist, Religious, and Armed Forces Group] and Fosco ABRI, a discussion group comprising retired army officers.

The judges said Sanusi was guilty of plotting to kill Suharto in 1982 by planting a bomb on the president's route to his office, and again at the official opening of the restored Borobudur temple in 1983.

The Central Jakarta court Thursday said Sanusi had accused President Suharto of violating the state ideology Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, accumulating wealth, abusing his authority, and facilitating ethnic Chinese to dominate the Indonesian economy.

Sanusi stressed that the Soekarno administration was "much more polished" than the current government which can "only apply democracy to 40 percent as reflected in the (past) general elections."

The court did not say if Sanusi had violated Pancasila--as a previous indictment said--but maintained that all criticism should be properly channeled through parliament.

Earlier in the 5-month trial, Sanusi had dismissed as "pure fantasy" an allegation by witness Nunung Nurul Ismail that the Group of 50 had sought to cooperate with Moslem radicals to establish an Indonesian Islamic State (NII).

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CSO: 4200/1426

MALAYSIA

UK MINISTER PATTEN ON INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

BK131449 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1334 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sep 13 (OANA-BERNAMA)--British Minister for Housing and Urban Affairs and Construction John Patten said today his country will continue to seek investment opportunities in Malaysia although the latter's economy was still in the recovery state.

He said Britain's investments here should be "continuous" as Malaysia's economy was showing signs of favourable long-term prospects which he described as "exciting in the next 20 to 30 years." He told a press conference here Britain was willing to lend its expertise in the area of housing, especially for the government's massive low-cost housing programme. Patten said Britain had carried out such rapid housing programmes and was aware of the problems which could arise from such projects.

He also said British construction companies were keen in carrying out joint-venture projects in Malaysia and areas that were of interest to them were the north-south highway project, the Light Rail Transport (LRT) system, the sewerage system for Kuala Lumpur and other privatised projects. However, he said, several major British companies here had encountered difficulties in getting work permits for their expatriates.

Patten, who led a six-man delegation comprising businessmen in the construction sector, described his 4-day visit here as "fruitful." Also present at the press conference was Deputy British High Commissioner Merick Bates. Patten and his delegation leave for home tomorrow.

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CSO: 4200/1442

PHILIPPINES

MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW GUIDELINES ON LABOR RELATIONS

HK111437 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Four months after President Aquino's Labor Day pronouncements and 6 weeks of hurried drafting, the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) will finally release today the new government guidelines on industrial relations.

The guidelines--which embody the liberal strike and unionism rules announced by Mrs Aquino, as well as new sanctions and remedies against illegal strikes--were finalized last night by top Labor Ministry officials.

Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez is expected to announce the contents of the guidelines in his speech today before the Employers Confederation of the Philippines.

From a ministry order containing only the Labor Day pronouncements of Mrs Aquino, the guidelines have been expanded to include provisions that seek to curb the recent rash of illegal strikes in the country. Consultations were held by the ministry with Malacanang, labor and management in the last 6 weeks before arriving at the 10th and final draft of the guidelines.

The majority of the provisions in the 11-page ministry guidelines are amendments to the Labor Code of the Philippines. Notwithstanding the changes, the bulk of the Labor Code and its implementing rules are still in effect.

Letter of Instructions [LOI] No 1458 of former President Marcos was repealed by the ministry guidelines. President Aquino has announced its repeal last May 1. The LOI allowed management to replace striking workers who defy return-to-work orders issued by the labor minister.

The last provision ironed out by ministry officials is that on the right of ingress and egress from company premises during a strike. The guidelines state that this right does not include the escorting, entry, or employment of persons to replace striking workers, the withdrawal of machinery, equipment, goods, records, raw materials, and semi-finished products. Exceptions to this are expensive equipment which need maintenance and raw materials under consignment and perishable goods.

The guidelines likewise provide remedies and sanctions against illegal strikes. The notable change here from previous labor laws is that the minister of labor has been given explicit and expanded powers to declare a strike as illegal.

It is stated in the guidelines that in disputes affecting the national interest and where the labor minister has assumed jurisdiction, the minister may declare a strike as illegal. This is pursuant to Article 264(g) of the Labor Code.

The labor minister may also issue return-to-work order in case of failure of a striking union to comply with formalities prescribed by law. In cases of defiance by either labor or management, the minister may authorize the replacement of workers or order the payment of backwages from the time the order was issued.

With regard to the sanctions, the criminal sanction of imprisonment and/or fine for the conduct of illegal strike or lockouts shall be applicable only in cases attended by violence, threats, or intimidation. If the illegality is due solely with the failure to comply with formal requirement for a valid strike or lockout, the penalty is limited to administrative sanctions like suspension or dismissal of union officers.

The following are the salient provisions of the guidelines on the actual conduct of strikes:

-- A decision to declare a strike by a legitimate labor organization must be approved by a majority of the total unions membership in the appropriate bargaining unit (the labor code previously required a two-thirds vote). During the duration of a valid strike, the MNLE may order the union to conduct a secret ballot to determine if a return-to-work order will be issued.

-- The legal requirement for the filing of a notice of strike is 30 days in case of deadlocks in collective bargaining and 15 days in case of unfair labor practice. In either case, the cooling off period shall commence from the date of actual receipt of the notice by the employer.

-- In case involving the dismissal of union officers constituting union busting, a legitimate labor organization may or may not comply with the notice requirement before undertaking concerted action. The requirement for taking a strike vote and the filing with the ministry of the result at least 7 days before the intended strike, has been maintained.

-- Conciliation meetings shall be scheduled within 24 hours upon receipt of strike notice and such meeting shall be conducted by the ministry as frequently as may be necessary.

The guidelines also reiterated the provision in the Labor Code on the role of the police and the courts in labor disputes. Unless actual violence or

criminal acts occur in the picket line, the police are told to position themselves outside a 50-meter radius from the picket line.

On the other hand, no court or entity shall enjoin any picketing, strike, or lockout except as provided for in Article 219 of the Labor Code. The National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC) shall have the powers to issue temporary injunctions but only after due notice and hearing.

As a protection for management, the guidelines state that a clearance to terminate employees may be obtained from the ministry in two critical cases: the dismissal of union officers and the application of the union security clauses in the collective bargaining agreements.

However, labor has its own protective clause with the provision disallowing agency hiring or labor-only contracting by management for jobs or functions which are necessary in the normal course of business and those performed by union members.

The rest of the guidelines contain the May 1 announcements of Mrs Aquino.

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CSO: 4200/1440

PHILIPPINES

LABOR MINISTER CRITICIZES MILITARY ROLE IN STRIKES

HK101451 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Sep 86 p 28

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez said yesterday the military has no business interfering in strikes or picket lines and should never be asked to enforce labor regulations.

The government policy would first tap the police to enforce regulation on strikes and if the police is not available, the constabulary, but never the military, Sanchez said.

"They have no knowledge to enforce the law," he said referring to the military during an open forum during symposium at the National Defense College in Fort Bonifacio.

Sanchez, the main speaker in the symposium clashed periodically with Ernesto Herrera, executive secretary of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines over the issue of communism. Both were applauded by the military trainees and some officers.

The present labor policy is based on the premise that labor and management are partners and that laws should be imposed mainly to achieve industrial peace and harmony, Sanchez said.

He said the government if it wanted to, can easily disperse picket lines and strikes. But such a move could only worsen the dispute instead of resolving it, he added.

He said despite strikes, workers and management can be expected to work harmoniously afterwards.

He also pointed to the Southern Tagalog area where a general strike was nearly called after the military dispersed two strikes.

He added the government had to act to offset the massive general strike the military interference has triggered.

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CSO: 4200/1440

PHILIPPINES

ECONOMIST AIRS CONCERN OVER LABOR STRIKES

HK111515 Manila THE MANILA JOURNAL in English 11 Sep 86 p 12

[Text] From the economic standpoint, industrial peace, a major cog necessary for economic recovery, continues to sit uneasy.

"Management, labor, and the government have been reaching out to one another but have not quite gotten to holding hands firmly," Bernardo M. Villegas, senior vice president of Communications Research Center (CRC), said. "Even after having aired their side, employers remain wary about the labor policy changes that have been made thus far by the new government. They find little solace in the recent upsurge in strikes."

Villegas, chairman of the Constitutional Commission's committee on national economy and patrimony, said a study on labor-management conditions prepared by Manuel T. Lim, head of CRC's industry monitoring unit, showed that the Ministry of Labor and Employment had been kept so busy by arbitration and conciliation, it had very little time for serious planning.

Villegas said that in the past 6 months businessmen had remained passive despite the government's efforts to improve economic activity. Many of them, he said, had been seriously disturbed by the new government's distinctly pro-labor posture. They feel that this government stance only encourages strikes, Villegas added.

"Indeed, there has been a rise in the number of strikes in the last few months," he said. "For instance, from January to April this year, there were 310 new strikes, a 45 percent increase from the 210 strikes reported during the same period last year. While this year's strikes have affected some of the country's biggest corporations, they have become more evenly distributed among large, medium, and small firms. And while their demands remain much the same as in previous years, strikers have also become bolder and, in some cases, more violent. There is persistent news that many strikes have been stirred by leftist elements."

Villegas explained that the strike record so far this year also showed that more and more workers are joining the picket lines. The number of striking workers doubled while lost man days increased by about 30 percent in the first half of 1986 compared to last year's figures.

"Manufacturing was hardest hit by strikes," he said. "The sector had the dubious distinction of accounting for 70 percent of all strikes, 40 percent of all striking workers, and 67 percent of total man-days lost in the first 6 months of 1986. The strikes in three large organizations locked up the total number of striking workers this year. These were the U.S. military facilities (22,000 workers), PLDT [Philippines Long Distance Telephone company] (10,000 workers), and Atlas Consolidated Mining (8,000 workers)."

Villegas said that many blame the new labor minister (Augusto Sanchez) for the recent rash of strikes. He said there was good reason to think so because early in his term Minister Sanchez issued statements supporting some 'left-leaning labor groups' and even accused some corporations of being "capitalist pigs."

He said most businessmen found the talk distressing. There was a feeling, he said, that the minister's pronouncements encouraged some labor unions to strike and it would not be exaggerating to say that the recent strikes were triggered largely by Sanchez' "picturesque speech."

Villegas, noted, however, a bright side to the few months that Sanchez sat in office. He said while there had been an upturn in the number of strikes declared, the number of strikes settled had also been increasing. More strikes were peacefully disposed of early in 1986 than during the same period last year. Moreover, most strikes did not last longer than 4 days on the average, he added. He said Sanchez was mostly responsible for settlement of the strikes. His decisions also did not show his earlier bias, he said.

Villegas noted, however, two unions vying for recognition as dominant labor organizations in the country--the right-wing Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) and the left-leaning Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement]. At the same time, he said, other labor unions have slowly become more visible because of the recent developments, many known to be sympathetic to the left-affiliates of the Moscow-based World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). Even KMU is believed to be a front of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), he said.

"The rift between TUCP and KMU has been one setback to the government's drive to bring about industrial peace," Villegas said. "For instance, in the last LACC [expansion unknown] conference, discussions were sidetracked and focused on other issues. The conference had hoped to come out with a Code of Industrial Harmony which could guide management-labor relations, but the participants spent more time trying to iron out their differences, they had not agreed on how to substantiate and operationalize the code. Two resolutions came up, one seeking the ouster of Sanchez and another supporting him."

Villegas said the LACC conference proved that labor unions are still immature. This he attributed to lack of labor education programs in the country such as those covering skills training programs and to other schemes that would help raise individual and group consciousness.

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CSO: 4200/1440

PHILIPPINES

CHRONICLE EDITORIAL LAUDS PROBE OF MILITARY ABUSES

HK101429 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Sep 86 p 6

[Editorial: "An Excellent Starting Point for the Military"]

[Text] Two very recent human rights cases present a serious issue before the Aquino government.

The first has to do with the death of a vital witness in a case involving militarymen who figured in an aborted smuggling attempt in Pampanga. The victim, Felix Cunanan, was a member of the CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] and had caused the discovery of the smuggling. During the investigation of the case by the Philippine Constabulary [PC], Cunanan was alleged to have suffered a stroke and was brought to the hospital in San Fernando Pampanga.

The family of Cunanan alleged that he was tortured while under investigation. The Pampanga PC commander initiated his own inquiry, but at the same time also requested the PC chief-of-staff, Maj Gen Renato de Villa, to dispatch team from Camp Crame to investigate the complaint.

Initial findings of the NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] medico-legal officer revealed that the victim had maltreatment marks on the right shoulder, left forehead, chin, left forearm, wrists, and the bridge of the nose which could have been caused by blunt instruments "such as rifle butts and fists."

The other case involved also an official, member of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights who was sent to Negros Oriental to investigate a reported killing of three people. In his affidavit, Romeo H. Astudillo, a lawyer, alleged that he had requested the PC chief of Negros Oriental, Lt Col Tiburcio Fusillero, to shed light on the killing. In the course of the interview, Colonel Fusillero grabbed the tape recorder and slammed it on Astudillo's left eye. Astudillo was accompanied by personnel of the NBI; when he showed up in Cebu to where he had been forced to flee after the incident, mediamen saw his blackeye.

These recent complaints of abuses committed by members of the armed forces are significant in the face of the claim of the defense minister that the armed

forces are being placed on the defensive, through deliberate malice, by members of human rights groups and some officials of the civilian government.

It should be noted that the first victim was himself, in effect, a part of the military organization, in so far as the CHDF is still attached to it.

The torture and death of Cunanan should be considered in the light of the allegations of some responsible members of the armed forces itself that among the ranks of the present military organization are individuals actively involved in syndicate crimes such as carnapping. The smuggling attempt in Pampanga further shows the extent to which members of the armed forces have maintained reprehensible association with criminal syndicates.

Be that as it may, the responsiveness and sensitivity of Pampanga PC Commander Lt Col Reynaldo Berroya and General de Villa in conducting an investigation of the death of Cunanan and the promptness with which General Fidel Ramos dispatched a new team to inquire into the mauling of the human rights lawyer are very reassuring gestures. The actions of Colonel Berroya, General de Villa, and General Ramos will not only go a long way towards changing the popular perception of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], but also, more significantly, in creating a feeling of hope and security among our people.

The criticism against the AFP is not so much because it happens to harbor some criminals--any large organization is likely to have some rotten individuals. But what precipitates public outrage is when crimes committed by members of the organization are seemingly condoned or simply dismissed as part of "continuing communist propaganda."

The public certainly looks forward to a continuing consistency in the conduct of military officials along the examples shown by Colonel Berroya, General de Villa, and General Ramos.

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CSO: 4200/1440

PHILIPPINES

MNLF AGREES TO AUTONOMY IN MINDANAO

HK101023 Manila ~~and~~ MANILA TIMES in English 9 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by correspondent J.J. Ismael]

[Text] Ma'imbang, Lupah Sug, Sulu--The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) is agreeable to the establishment of complete political autonomy for the whole of Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan comprising 25 provinces in the South.

In an exclusive interview with MNLF Chairman Nur P. Misuari, THE MANILA TIMES learned the MNLF has already opted to tone down its demand from independence to complete political autonomy in southern, southwestern, and the whole of northern Mindanao for the sake of peace.

Misuari said bloodier confrontation between the Moro mujahideens (freedom fighters) and government troopers will immediately occur once the government will not agree to the MNLF demand for complete political autonomy for the about 10 million Bangsa Moro people, including the non-Muslim settlers in the Bangsa Moro homeland (Mindanao).

The MNLF leader stressed that internal security, foreign policy, and taxation must all reside in the autonomous Bangsa Moro state.

It was also learned that final truce negotiations to finally end the 2-decade Moro war in the south will take place in a foreign land to be determined soon by the MNLF and the government. The 48-nation Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) will be the principal witness to the truce negotiations.

The just-concluded Second National Bangsa Moro Congress held in Labah, Ma'imbang, Sulu has recorded a total attendance of 37,694 civilian delegates coming from all sectors in the South and a total of 59,329 fully armed Moro fighters.

Misuari is slated to leave today for Davao and other areas in the South to consult with the broad masses of Bangsa Moro people on the forthcoming truce negotiations abroad. The MNLF leader is also expected to visit President Aquino at Malacanang after the Mindanao travel.

Meanwhile, MNLF Col Hadji Abdul Gajir, chief for Air Defense Command of the Bangsa Moro Armed Forces (BAF) said the MNLF is ready to wage a full-scale war against the government once the negotiations bog down.

"We are willing to lose more lives, face difficulties and prepare for eventualities just to regain our lost freedom in the Moroland," Gajir added.

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CSO: 4200/1440

PHILIPPINES

ARMED FORCES WANT INCREASED SECURITY PARTICIPATION

HK100955 Hong Kong AFP in English 0954 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sep 10 (AFP)--The Philippine Armed Forces High Command has called for direct participation in the security affairs of the government, its chief spokesman said here Wednesday.

"The realization of a more favorable climate of public order must come from a balanced combination of political, economic, social and military inputs," Brig Gen Luis San Andres quoted a command statement as saying.

Issued after a command conference Tuesday, the statement said the 250,000-strong Armed Forces had "consistently supported a multi-disciplinary, integrated approach in addressing the problem of peace and order, and insurgency."

The military's program of action since President Corazon Aquino came to power February "is based on the three imperatives of national reconciliation, security of the people and development from the grassroots.

"The problem is not a military problem...the solution consists of a coordinated theory of immediate short-term and long-range actions which integrate political, economic, social and military capabilities of the government and the private sector," it added.

The Philippine Armed Forces have been in the center stage since a military mutiny catapulted Mrs Aquino to power in February.

More recently, the defense establishment voiced cynicism about peace talks by the Aquino government with communist rebels.

Brigadier General San Andres said that "regardless of what detractors say," the Armed Forces "remain and have always been an integral part of the government and continue to support it fully to remain constantly under, and respond faithfully to, civilian authority."

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CSO: 4200/1440

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO MILITARY RAIDS NPA BOMB PRODUCTION CENTERS

HK101435 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 10 Sep 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] Davao City--Commandos of the Davao City Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] raided two New People's Army (NPA) bomb production centers and seized a truckload of bomb materials and paraphernalia last Monday, according to Metrodiscom Chief Major Franco Calida.

Sixty-five sacks of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate, two main ingredients in bomb production, were seized by the police in the raid on a suspected rebel safehouse in barangay Ilang, this city.

In another development, the police found another rebel bomb laboratory last Friday in sitio Riverside, Ma-a, this city, and seized newly manufactured bombs and other materials.

A suspected rebel chemist and medical officer, Lusmina Pareda, 23, was captured in the Ma-a raid.

Other explosive materials seized in Ma-a were a newly produced personnel mine, 100 pieces of blasting caps and blasting cord, one can of ammonium sulphate, three detonators, 30 anti-tank bombs, five gas masks, one aluminum square tube used in making detonator cases, one gallon of thinner, one gallon of explosive chemicals, two kilos of cut metals, 50 meters of wire, assorted laboratory equipment, documents, and pamphlets, documents and pamphlets on explosives in the Visayan language.

Police also recovered one carnaped Isuzu pick-up believed to be used by the rebels in transporting the bombs.

Pareda told investigators that the explosives and the other materials were left by four persons known to her only as Gary, Nestor, Roy, and Roger.

Meanwhile, a land mine exploded in Lupon, Davao Oriental yesterday, wounding eight PC soldiers on board a military truck. The mine was planted on a mound of gravel along the highway.

Brig Gen Romeo Recina, commander of the 11th Regional Unified Command, said the soldiers were on their way home from Mati, Davao Oriental when the explosion took place.

/9599
CSO: 4200/1440

1 October 1986

PHILIPPINES

FORMER NPA REVEALS 'COMMUNIST DECEPTION'

HK101501 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Sep 86 p 25

[Article by Carmel M. Pizarro]

[Excerpt] Baguio City--A former ranking member of the New People's Army in Eastern Visayas has exposed a deception by the communist rebels.

Jun Alcover, a former NPA from Cebu City who surrendered in 1980, said the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] is deceiving the people when it claimed that the National Democratic Front [NDF] is the umbrella organization of all revolutionary forces, including the NPA.

Alcover spoke during a lecture last Monday. The lecture was organized by the Regional Unified Command 1 under Brig Gen Jesus de la Cruz.

Alcover claimed that this is a deception since the NPA is not under the NDF.

"Both NDF and NPA are under CPP," Alcover, who claimed to be one of the pioneers of the NPA in Eastern Visayas for 8 years before his capture, said.

"Even if there is a ceasefire forged between the Aquino government and the NDF, the NPA will continue fighting," Alcover claimed.

Alcover clarified that NDF is the shield of CPP and NPA is the spear of CPP. NDF is the united front of CPP which seeks to get the sympathy of the bourgeoisie by organizing front organizations for CPP and infiltrating different militant organizations.

Alcover further explained that NPA is actually the left arm of CPP and NDF is its right arm; both fall under CPP.

On the infiltration by communists of government positions, Alcover said this is possible, particularly in Cebu City. He claimed that in Cebu City, the chairman of the Free Legal Assistance Group [FLAG] is a full member of CPP and that he is now regional judge in Cebu.

Alcover said this FLAG member is responsible for recruiting him into the NPA fold.

Aside from FLAG, which he claimed is a front organization of CPP, several other front organizations like Bayan [New People's Alliance], Alliance of Concerned Teachers, the League of Filipino Students, and Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement] are CPP front organizations, he alleged.

Alcover said the members of these organizations are not necessarily communists.

Only two or three are real CPP members who will influence the leaders of the organizations, he added.

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PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST URGES CAUTION IN CEASE-FIRE TALKS

HK101441 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 10 Sep 86 p 6

[Column by Melchor P. Aquino: "Beyond Ceasefire"]

[Text] In his definitive treatise, "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy," Henry A. Kissinger makes this observation:

"To the communists, a conference is a means to gain time or to define the political framework of the next test of strength or to ratify an objective situation. To us, the willingness to enter a conference is in itself a symptom of reduced tension because we believe that reasonable men sitting around a table can settle disputes in a spirit of compromise."

The comparison drawn by the former U.S. secretary of state is highly instructive in the light of the ceasefire talks between government and communist negotiators. The press statements of the government negotiators and those of their communist counterparts throw into sharp focus the gulf between their respective mental attitudes.

The more the communist negotiators spar with their opposite numbers, the more apparent it becomes that the ceasefire talks are for them exploratory negotiations looking to a "comprehensive political settlement."

It is abundantly clear that Messrs. Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, or their principals, have a strategy for both short-term and long-term negotiations, and that they aim, in any event, at an overall political settlement of the question of communist insurgency.

The public pronouncements of the government negotiators and various administration spokesmen give the disturbing impression that the state has no "game plan," let alone a grand strategy, for negotiations on the issue of communist insurgency. It is extremely difficult to ward off the feeling that the government negotiators are playing it by ear, and that they deal with potential and actual problems on an ad hoc basis.

The lack of cohesion and precision in the moves of the government negotiators may well be due to the unfortunate absence of terms of reference for the ceasefire talks and conversations beyond. The state's silence on the matter

of terms of reference is deafening. That the people have a right to know seems lost on our decision-makers.

The government and its representatives should never lose sight of the fact that the communists are a clever lot, and that every move they make is attuned to a carefully and skillfully crafted master plan.

The Aquino government clearly is called upon by events to look beyond the achievements of a ceasefire. It should bring itself to meet the communists on even ground: If they wish to discuss a "comprehensive political settlement," it should be prepared to address the matter. But the government must think ahead of events--and not allow itself to be overtaken by events.

In the same way that the communists would not accept the professions of sincerity and determination of the government negotiators at their face value, the government should not accept communist cajolery and blandishments as gospel truth.

The Cabinet ministers who would unhesitatingly assume that the communists negotiate in good faith, seem to forget that good faith in negotiations has to be proven by events.

It is useful to bear in mind that, as shown by copious press releases of the communists in the recent past, they want to enter into or join a "coalition government" with the Aquino administration. Another way of putting it is that they wish to enter into or join a "coalition government" with the ruling party or parties.

Such a consummation is an incredibly great price, indeed, for a ceasefire. Is the Aquino administration prepared to pay such an unconscionable price? Is peace with the communists to be won at any price?

The inculcation of communist ideology into our political, social, and economic system would be an inevitable concomitant of a "coalition government." This would do irreparable violence to the structure of democracy and freedom on which our way of life rests.

In the negotiations with the communists, the Republic is faced with a plethora of difficult and critical choices. Such choices far outstrip the limits of our time on this planet.

Only an abiding sense of national purpose--one keyed to ultimate values and the nation's manifest destiny--could sustain and buttress the state in the crisis ahead.

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PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON GOVERNMENT-NDF TRUCE TALKS

HK111441 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Sep 86 p 4

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Is It War?"]

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] is reported to have rejected the government proposal for a 30-day ceasefire amid reports of new armed clashes in the Mindanao front. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile interprets the rejection of the proposal as a signal for the military not to be fettered anymore by the government's policy of restraint and to take the offensive.

We do not know whether this means going out on search and destroy operations. But it certainly means taking the initiative for a change. In the last few months, while the military minimized its patrols in the face of a ceasefire call from the president, almost 100 percent of the encounters were on the guerrillas' initiative. This has been unduly costly to the men, and has caused some resentment in the ranks.

The NDF reaction represents a victory for those who have insisted all along that the decision to negotiate was a mistake. Their position is that the government had decided to negotiate at a time when the NDF was at its weakest, having been isolated from its peasants and workers' base, as well as from the middle class, by its decision to boycott the February polls. It was the government's decision, in their view, that gave back to the NDF the political space and freedom of movement it had lost when it boycotted the elections.

It is to be hoped that while the no-ceasefire situation frees the military from the previous policy of restraint, it does not necessarily transform the counter-insurgency effort into a purely military one. The program should include all the necessary components--the social, political, economic, military--with no single component being sacrificed for any other. The collapse of the talks--if, in fact, it has come to that--should not be taken to mean an a priori rejection of all peace talks in the future. We must retain some optimism.

But precisely because of the inability of the talks to produce a ceasefire, we must prepare for an intensification of the conflict, both on the military and on the political fronts. The communist movement knows what it wants, and will

use all means to get it. The government ought to know what it stands to lose, and should do everything to protect and keep it.

Insurgency, according to the NDF, is the solution, not the problem. We heard this when Marcos was the main target of the armed and unarmed opposition. We still hear it even after Marcos has gone. You can repeat the slogan if you believe it, but not when you don't. If the latter is true, you must [garble] else. You cannot believe, or pretend to believe, that one political idea is just as good, or as harmless, as another. Socialism is not the same as liberalism, Marxism is not Christian materialism. Political pluralism—which is what we say we like to see in our country—is not the same as political indifferentism.

What this means is that the state, if the state exists, or at least the government, should make clear its ideological position in the face of contending ideological positions. It cannot be for all positions, where one position tries to cancel the other.

No political order can long endure, when it is opposed by organized violent and ideological forces, if it does not have a clear ideological framework. It must know where it stands on fundamental social and political issues, and it must state clearly its stand at all times.

In a free and just pluralistic society, the liberal and the socialist, like the Christian and the pagan, ought to be able to coexist and discuss their respective ideas on how to make society work. One should be free to tell the other he is wrong. But the government or the the state that is not run on socialist or communist ideas ought to be able to say firmly, without hatred or antagonism for those who profess those ideas, that it stands for something else.

We need the government to speak up with little more clarity on this question. It is not a trivial matter. When the defense minister says the non-communist government has been infiltrated by communists, it is not enough to dismiss it with a statement that, well, even the president herself has been at one time accused of being a communist—or that Enrile has become a witchhunter.

We deserve to know the facts, and the government must exert a real effort to show it is trying. The recruitment of communists into the government may in the end gain official approval. If and when it does, communists should be brought in through the front door, and the public should be told of their recruitment. This is the least that accountability and transparency require.

Until yesterday, the communist insurgency appeared to be the country's most serious security problem. The president's meeting with Nur Misuari in Jolo was seen by the government to have buried the Moro National Liberation Front problem. But the reported clashes, coming so soon after the Aquino-Misuari meeting, suggest that there may have been a serious misreading. The strange and controversial meeting may have simply called a dead or dying cause back to the world of the living.

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PHILIPPINES

BOP SURPLUS REACHES \$570 MILLION

HK111453 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The country posted a balance of payments (BOP) surplus of \$570 million in the second quarter of the year, almost double the \$313-million BOP surplus recorded in the first quarter.

However, based on the Central Bank's economic and financial report to the country's foreign creditor banks, the economy did not perform any better in the second quarter.

The report, which has not yet been released to the public but which was made available to BUSINESS DAY, showed that were it not for financial inflows into the country and invisible inward remittances, a capital account deficit of around \$401 million could have wiped out the current account surplus of around \$490 million.

The capital account covers the inflow-outflow of loans, direct investments, short-term capital movements, as well as errors and omissions. The current account, on the other hand, involves external transactions on goods and merchandise, non-merchandise trade and transfers.

The country's balance of trade was "funny" by bank standards because total export during the period came to about \$1,221 million (a slight increase from \$1,089 million in the first quarter) while total imports just about approximated exports (a marginal increment from \$1,220 million during the first quarter).

Bankers commented that the savings in oil payments due to the decline in world crude prices did not in any way affect the trade balance picture.

Net non-merchandise trade receipts, such as those generated from tourism as well as workers' remittances contributed around \$370 million from April to June.

This was bolstered by a reverse capital flight--the repatriation of dollars from abroad--of around \$123 million which was reflected in the positive errors and omissions account.

In addition, the country availed itself of some \$475 million in exceptional financing--a technical term usually used for funding to cover any deficit.

The net result of all these figures was the BOP surplus of around \$570 million for the second quarter.

Not all the surplus though went into building up the country's international reserves.

Out of the \$570-million surplus, banks bought around \$130 million while the CB used around \$78 million to reduce its liabilities. The balance was used to beef up the gross international reserves so that the reserve level (the actual assets of the country) rose to \$1,602 million from about \$1,268 million in the first quarter.

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CSO: 4200/1440

PHILIPPINES

CENTRAL BANK REJECTS PROPOSAL ON INTEREST RATES

HK101445 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by Daniel C. Yu]

[Text] The Central Bank [CB] rejected the request of commercial banks for an increase in the interest rate on bank reserves deposited with the CB to help them reduce their cost of operation.

Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) President Manuel L. Morales told BUSINESS DAY yesterday that CB Governor Jose B. Fernandez, Jr. "has decided to shelve in the meantime the banks' request to hike the interest rate on reserves."

Morales added that Fernandez told bankers that the CB reduced the reserve requirement last month to 21 percent and would like to see its effects on the industry first.

Commercial banks recently asked Fernandez to increase the interest paid on pesos deposited by banks with the CB as reserves in order for them to reduce their cost of operations.

At the moment, the CB is paying a 4 percent interest on peso deposits of banks, both for deposits covering the legal reserve requirement and for excess reserves.

Morales said banks are today awash with cash and are finding it difficult to look for qualified borrowers due to the slump in the market which has led to a substantial weakening of loan demand. He said the over-liquid position of banks has already resulted in a hefty drop in deposit and lending rates, but, so far, despite the reduced rates, there is still a lack of borrowers for loanable funds.

With their funds idle, banks are incurring huge costs since they have to pay interest on the peso deposits now in their vaults.

Normally, banks earn a spread from their lending activity using available funds. With no loan demand however, the cost of carrying so much excess funds has become larger than what they earn from the funds.

Monetary authorities however are apparently making adjustments in the reserve requirement as one way to further reduce interest rates and attract qualified borrowers.

A reduction in the reserve requirement in a way helps the banks reduce their cost since this requirement is one of the components of the intermediation cost of banks. It is a cost to banks since the legal reserve rule blocks a portion of a banks' deposit that could otherwise be used for lending.

With the anemic loan demand, the reduction in the reserve requirement however only leads to more idle funds in the banking system which in the first place is already awash with cash.

A senior officer of a medium-size bank told BUSINESS DAY that the reduction in the reserve requirement, while technically should result in reducing interest rates, has had very little impact because of the system's excess liquidity situation.

CG Governor Fernandez in a recent interview expressed reservations about raising the interest payment on banks' cash reserves deposited with the CB. He told BUSINESS DAY that the cost of maintaining reserves is "inherent in the banking business, just as there is a cost to doing business in any other industry."

Banks have been continuously asking the CB to hike the interest it pays on the reserves since, they believe, that among the rules which add to the banks' cost of intermediation, the CB's interest payment on their cash reserves has the best chance of being changed.

With the reduction in the reserve requirement starting in September last year, banks have correspondingly adjusted their lending rates in relation to the savings they get from the lower requirement.

Bankers noted that the reduction last year benefited banks tremendously because some of them then were cash-strapped and thus were having difficulties in meeting the higher reserve ceiling.

Now that banks are no longer in that condition, some bankers believe a further reduction in the reserve ceiling will increasingly have lesser impact on lending rates.

"We have been cutting down on our overheads, freezing hiring and the like, but we can reduce cost only so much and thus lending rates can only go down so much. Beyond this, any monetary action will no longer lead to lower lending rates since we still have to shoulder the cost of carrying so much excess reserves today," one banker explained.

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PHILIPPINES

SALE OF SHORTER MATURITY TREASURY BILLS RESUMED

HK101503 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Dwindling demand for the once popular treasury bills has forced the government to resume offering bills with shorter maturities to attract more buyers and prevent a disruption in the government's cash flow.

Yesterday, the Ministry of Finance suddenly made available in the market T-bills with maturities of 1 month to 3 months (35 days to 91 days), something it has not done for several months.

The government previously was slowly phasing out these bills with shorter maturities in favor of bills with maturities of at least 6 months to 1 year to finance its budget requirements.

During the last several weeks, in fact, the government even phased out T-bills with maturities of 6 months (182 days), with the last offering made in the middle of last month.

Finance Ministry sources told BUSINESS DAY yesterday that the gradual phaseout of these T-bills has resulted in a substantial drop in demand since most investors prefer bills with short maturities.

As a result, sources said, the treasury has been experiencing net deficits from its open market operations.

Offerings made by the treasury the other day, for example, resulted in a net deficit of close to P1 billion since buyers of T-bills were fewer than those who redeemed their government securities.

Sources said public offering of these bills have to attract enough buyers to offset the cash going out to pay those who will be redeeming their bills during the same day. In fact, sales have to be much more since the proceeds from these sales are used to finance the budget requirement of the national government.

The decision to again offer T-bills with shorter maturities, sources explained, was taken to revive demand for these government securities and prevent a disruption in the government's cash flow.

Yields for 35-day to 49-day T-bills yesterday were pegged at 12.5 percent, while for 63-day to 91-day bills, the yield was 12.75 percent. The rate for 182-day bills was 13 percent while for the 360-day bills, the rate was pegged at 13.5 percent.

The last time the 35-day to 49-day bills were offered was in mid-July while in the case of 63-day to 91-day bills, the last offering was in early August. Since then only 182-day and 360-day T-bills have been offered. The last 2 weeks in fact saw quotes only for 360-day T-bills.

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CSO: 4200/1440

PHILIPPINES

ECONOMIC INDICATOR ON DECLINE OF NET DOMESTIC CREDITS

HK101505 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Sep 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Net Domestic Credits Decline"]

[Text] Net domestic credits of the monetary system stood at P146,790.6 million last June, down 9.44 percent from the P162,085.8 million recorded in the same month last year, data from the Central Bank [CB] showed.

Net domestic credits are borrowings of the national government, local and semi-government entities and private business from the CB and deposit money banks. These credits are exclusive of national government deposits with the CB and deposit money banks and the Treasury-International Monetary Fund account of the CB.

Net Domestic Credits of the Monetary System
January 1985 to June 1986
(in million pesos)

<u>1986</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Monetary Authorities</u>	<u>Deposit Money Banks</u>
January	160,887.1	35,413.5	125,473.6
February	164,216.8	32,005.4	132,211.4
March	167,154.8	36,764.1	130,360.7
April	160,238.7	31,921.2	128,317.5
May	152,226.8	25,683.2	126,543.6
June	146,790.6	22,773.7	124,016.9
<u>1985</u>			
January	166,203.2	23,277.4	142,925.8
February	167,020.9	27,056.8	139,964.1
March	163,532.3	25,407.0	138,125.3
April	163,363.1	22,636.8	140,726.3
May	162,826.7	25,433.7	137,393.0

[Continued on following page]

<u>1985</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Monetary Authorities</u>	<u>Deposit Money Banks</u>
June	162,085.8	24,752.1	137,333.7
July	159,085.2	25,238.7	133,846.5
August	160,284.2	27,100.5	133,183.7
September	158,277.5	28,144.6	130,132.9
October	151,849.4	27,930.9	123,918.5
November	152,561.9	28,000.6	124,561.3
December	156,745.0	30,260.2	126,484.8

Source: Central Bank

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CSO: 4200/1440

PHILIPPINES

IMPORT OF CONSUMER GOODS UP 5.31 PERCENT

HK111455 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Sep 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Import of Consumer Goods Rises 5.31 Percent"]

[Text] Imports of consumer goods which include foods and live animals, beverages and tobacco, and other miscellaneous items excluding professional scientific and controlling instruments, fell 5.31 percent to \$214 million during the first 6 months of the year from \$226 million in the same period last year, latest data gathered from the Central Bank showed.

The decrease could be attributed mainly to the non-importation of rice and corn grains during the first half of 1986. Last year, rice imports totaled 196,000 metric tons, valued at \$38 million, while corn grains imports reached 266,000 metric tons, valued at \$32 million.

There were no rice imports in the first half of this year due to the huge buffer stock of the National Food Authority (NFA). The NFA stock is so big, in fact, that the country will export rice to Brazil and Hong Kong.

On the other hand, corn grains were temporarily removed from the list of items whose importations have been liberalized to shield local farmers from competition, particularly during the main harvest season. Farmers are suffering from low corn prices which because of bumper harvest have gone even lower than the government support price of P2.90 a kilo.

Meanwhile, dairy product imports grew by 27.50 percent to \$51 million from \$40 million last year. This year's imports totaled 52,000 metric tons against 46,000 metric tons in 1985.

CONSUMER GOODS IMPORTS

January to June, 1985 & 1986

(FOB value in million U.S. dollars; quantity in thousand metric tons; unit price in \$/MT)

Items	1986			1985		
	Unit			Unit		
	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Value</u>
Food and live animals			153			170
Dairy products	52	990	51	46	870	40
Fish and fish preparations	5	296	1	3	227	1
Rice		---	---	196	196	38
Corn		---	---	266	119	32
Others			101			59
Beverages and tobacco			37			35
Miscellaneous excluding professional scientific and controlling instruments			24			21
TOTAL			214			226

Source: Central Bank

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CSO: 4200/1440

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

PALAY-PROCUREMENT PROGRAM--President Aquino yesterday [9 September] set aside 1 billion pesos to intensify the government's palay-procuring program. The president took the step even as she directed Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra to look into the reported threat of some farmers to go on strike in protest against the government's decision to lower its support price of palay from P3.50 to Pm3 per kilo starting September 1. At a press briefing, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno told newsmen that Minister Mitra has assured the president that there was not much to be concerned about on the reported farmers strike as only the rice traders and not the farmers are complaining. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Sep 86] /9599

AID FROM CANADA--Manila, 10 Sep (AFP)--The Canadian Government granted 11.5 million dollars in aid to the Philippines Wednesday, the presidential palace here announced. President Corazon Aquino and Canadian Ambassador Russell Davidson signed two agreements for a total of 16 million Canadian dollars (11.59 million U.S.) in aid before a visiting Canadian planning mission and several government officials, the palace said in a written statement. Mrs Aquino told the Canadian delegation that "in spite of all our problems, with your help and with God's help, we Filipinos will not only be able to survive but will probably help make this country of ours a great country that it should be." Sugar workers and their families on the central Philippine island of Negros, which has been suffering widespread starvation, will receive 11 million dollars (7.97 U.S.) from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The rest of the aid will be used by CIDA to provide the Philippines immunization program with five types of vaccines meant to help the country achieve its goal of universal child immunization by 1990, the Canadian Embassy said in a written statement. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1106 GMT 10 Sep 86] /9599

SUPPORT PRICE REDUCTIONS PROTESTED--The Federation of Free Farmers and the southern Tagalog-based Kalipunan ng Mga Samahan ng Mamamayan [Federation of Citizens' Groups] said it will hold a rally tomorrow before the Ministry of Agriculture and Food's [MAF] central office in Quezon City. The rally will dramatize the peasantry's opposition to the reduction of the government's support price for palay and corn. The spokesman of the two groups said the highlight of the demonstration will be the symbolic surrender of a farmer's

plow and palay harvest to an MAF representative. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Sep 86] /9599

CHARGES AGAINST LABOR MINISTER--Criminal charges yesterday [11 September] were filed by the Antigraft League of the Philippines [AGLP] before the Tanodbayan against Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez for allegedly railroading the collective bargaining agreement between the employees and management of the University of the East Ramon Magsaysay [UERM] Medical Center. In a 6-page complaint, the AGLP accused Sanchez of having extended unwarranted benefits, advantages, or preference to the UERM management in connection with the labor dispute between the employees' union and management. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Sep 86] /9599

CLASH WITH MUSLIMS--Manila, 12 Sep (AFP)--Five people have been killed in a clash between soldiers and Moslem separatists on Palawan Island, breaking a week-old formal ceasefire, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said Friday. The fighting broke out Wednesday near Batarasa Town, 725 kilometers (435 miles) southwest of here in the south of central Philippines island-province, PNA said, quoting regional military chief Commodore Serapio Taccad. Three marines, a Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) guerrilla commander, and a civilian were killed in the fighting at dawn, while three soldiers were wounded and five MNLF men captured, it added. It was the first reported fighting between the military and the MNLF since September 5, when President Corazon Aquino met MNLF Chief Nur Misuari in the southern island of Jolo and formalized a de facto ceasefire between the two forces. They also agreed to setup panels to pursue talks on means to end the 14-year-old uprising, in which the MNLF sought to establish a separate state for the Moslem minority in Mindanao, Palawan, Sulu, Tawitawi, and Basilan islands in the south. Eighteen people were killed in Mindanao earlier this week in Moslem-related incidents, one involving an MNLF clash with a rival faction opposed to the talks and the other an attack by another rival faction on a Roman Catholic church. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1147 GMT 12 Sep 86] /9599

CSO: 4200/1440

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

ARMORED CORPS STUDIES DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK281036 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by Ho Duc Toai]

[Text] The standing body of the armored corps party committee recently held a conference to study the draft political report of the CPV Central Committee and the draft report on amending party statutes. Attending the conference were secretaries of basic party committees of various armed branches, commanders of brigades, directors of military schools, and heads of warehouses. These are party lecturers who will direct party congresses at various levels.

The conference unanimously adopted the agenda of and steps to organize party congresses at various levels, selected party organizations for pilot venues, assigned cadres to various grassroots units to study the local situation and help party committees supervise various party organizations in holding party congresses in accordance with set objectives and requirements.

Through their study, cadres, attending the conference unanimously agreed with the party Central Committee in its high appraisal of achievements in the economic, social, defense and security fields. These cadres realized that they must grasp more firmly the viewpoints and contents of various draft reports, carefully design measures for various echelons of party organizations to organize party congresses successfully. On this occasion, the armored corps launched a revolutionary action emulation movement to fulfill all assigned tasks and score achievements in training, combat readiness, and economic building in order to welcome the Sixth CPV Congress.

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CSO: 4209/852

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

ENGINEER CORPS STUDIES DRAFT CPV REPORT

BK101524 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Aug 86 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] The Engineer Corps Party Committee has held a conference of cadres serving as unit leaders to study the contents of the draft political report to be presented at the coming sixth national party congress; to disseminate the method of delivering documents to grassroots-level party organizations; and at the same time to guide grassroots-level party committee secretaries on the principles and procedures for conducting party congresses, especially on the method of preparing agendas for these congresses. The party committee of the corps has assigned a number of its party committee members and cadres in charge of various offices and sections to work as its envoys to follow up and help with the conduct of party congresses at various grassroots-level party committees to contribute their opinions to supplementing these reports; to make a correct assessment of the situation, as well as the strong points and shortcomings in their previous term of office; and to establish guidelines in accordance with reality and with the specific tasks of each particular unit. The party committee of the corps has directed the experimental conduct of a party congress at the Song Thao Group. Attending this congress were the secretaries of various grassroots-level party committees within the corps. Those attending draw on experience with which they would conduct party congresses at their own units. The party organization of the corps' political organ has also been instructed to conduct its party congress at the earliest possible time to designate cadres to attend, follow up, and help grassroots-level units conduct their party congresses.

So far, more than 50 percent of grassroots-level party organizations in the corps have conducted their party congresses.

Also during this period, the party committee of the Engineer Corps has launched a movement to emulate achievements to welcome the party congresses at various levels. The purposes of this emulation movement were to perform satisfactorily all regular and spontaneous combat and combat readiness tasks, continue to redress those shortcomings already brought up in the recent self-criticism drive, strengthen staff organs in the direction of improving quality in such a way as to be able to ensure the fulfillment of duties while reducing personnel, continue to improve the enforcement of military discipline qualitatively, reduce the discipline violation rate to less than 1 percent, and step up efforts to increase production and economic construction to ensure the welfare of troops.

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CSO: 4209/852

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

GIONG TROM DISTRICT CRACKS DOWN--Through the self-criticism and criticism drive, Giong Trom District, Ben Tre Province, has discovered and severely dealt with a number of units and individuals engaging in illegal business. The district forced the two villages of Binh Hoa and Chau Binh to return 98,300 dong to the state budget because they had unwarrantedly increased the price of urea fertilizer supplied by the local trading corporations to coconut planters, collecting a price differential of 5 dong for every kilogram. The leading comrades of Binh Hoa and Chau Binh villages were subjected to party disciplinary action and ordered to make self-criticism and apologize to the people for their illegal business practice. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Sep 86] /9599

CSO: 4209/863

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

NGUYEN HUU THO ADDRESSES NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK081634 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Sep 86

["Full text" of speech by SRV Council of State Vice Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho at 4 September plenary session of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrade chairman, dear participating delegates: on behalf of the Vietnamese delegation, I would like to warmly welcome the eighth conference of the heads of nonaligned states and governments held in Harare, the capital of a young but staunch frontline African country. This is an event of great significance in the history of the movement which is struggling for those objectives already chosen by us.

I would like to extend my warmest greetings to comrade Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, a staunch leader who struggles untiringly for the cause of independence and prosperity of the Zimbabwean people. He is one of the most outstanding activists on the frontline against imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid in southern Africa and he has contributed much to the national liberation movement and to our nonaligned movement.

Through the prime minister, allow me to convey the fraternal and militant solidarity salutations of the Vietnamese people to Zimbabwean people--the friends who have experienced ordeals in their past struggle for independence and freedom as well as in their present cause of national construction and defense.

I would like to take this opportunity to warmly congratulate Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the outstanding successor to the immortal Indira Gandhi, on his dynamic and clear-sighted actions and on India's important contributions to the rapid growth of our movement. With these important contributions, India has won the trust and the respect of various member-countries and of the people of the world.

I would like to extend my greetings of solidarity and friendship to the heads of various states and governments and to the leaders of various national liberation movements present here, especially to President Fidel Castro, a great friend of the Vietnamese people and of various militant nations.

Dear comrade chairman, a coincidence of great significance is that at the Harare summit conference, we have celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of

the Nonaligned Movement. Coming into being with the national liberation movements and the extremely important developments in the world following World War II, our movement has become a very important factor in the world's political life.

The main reasons that our movement has attained such a strong vitality and great role is that our movement has functioned in accordance with the evolutionary trend of history, has constantly strengthened its unity, and has directed its spearhead attacks at imperialism, colonialism—both old and new—, apartheid, zionism, and other reactionary forces.

From its birth, the Nonaligned Movement has borne the character of militancy against imperialism for peace, national independence and development. This is because the root cause of war, the root cause of political dependency, and the state of inequality in economic relations between countries are the imperialists' policy of aggression and intervention as well as their policy of oppression and exploitation.

The past 25 years compose a period full of difficult ordeals for the movement. During that period, mankind has witnessed the escalation of the bellicose policy by the imperialists and their dangerous adventures in the arms race which are creating the danger of driving mankind into a nuclear holocaust. We have also witnessed the United States' obstinate attitude in deploying mass-extinction weapons. It has set forth reactionary military theories to legalize the utilization of these weapons while trying to abolish the treaties of prime importance in disarmament achieved after long and gruelling negotiations. At the same time, the United States has refused to respond to a series of peace initiatives and acts which may lead to a new situation in which tension could be replaced by detente, confrontation by dialogue, and all nations would be able to live and work in peace without being worried about war.

Nowadays, nobody retains the misleading conception that the arms race is merely an issue between the superpowers. Instead, this issue is regarded as directly concerning the existence of the whole mankind. There have appeared two clearly opposite stands: One is our stand, the stand of the nonaligned countries, the socialist countries and all nations that wish to exist and develop; and the other is the stand of the extremely bellicose, militarist, and reactionary imperialist forces which want to break the present strategic equilibrium—a factor to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war pending the realization of complete and thorough disarmament.

Totally contrary to the hope of the bellicose imperialist forces and their henchmen for equating peace forces with war making forces, our movement, with a high sense of responsibility toward the destiny of the whole of mankind, has developed its dynamic and active role in an unprecedentedly widespread struggle in all continents against the nuclear arms race on earth as well as in the space.

Our movement has strongly supported the Soviet Union's 15 January proposal for eliminating nuclear weapons and other mass-killing weapons during the period between now and the year 2000.

In supporting the appeal of the heads of six states and governments, including India--the country that has chaired our movement for the past 3 years--we have on several occasions affirmed our total support for the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally halt all its nuclear tests and its many extensions of the validity of the above decision, a move of great importance for ending the nuclear arms race. We resolutely demand that the United States responds to this act of goodwill of the Soviet Union.

Over the past 25 years, the valiant struggle of various nations for independence and freedom has dealt heavy blows to imperialism, colonialism, and other reactionary forces and has scored big successes. But the imperialist and reactionary forces have failed to draw on any useful lessons from their defeats. The archimperialists, though having had to refrain from becoming bogged down in another Vietnam, continue to pursue their policy of threatening to use force. They are ready to make direct armed intervention into those areas where they feel there is no danger of being bogged down. Meanwhile, they are increasing their military pressure upon other nations, applying the policy of state terrorism in conjunction with economic blockades, inciting or conducting subversive acts, or waging proxy wars through their regional shock forces with a view to repressing those nations which are resolutely struggling for independence, freedom, and social progress.

The unbridled ambition of the imperialist forces to reverse the wheel of history constitutes a direct threat to the existence of mankind. While it is not yet possible for them to kindle a new world war, they have committed and are committing so many crimes against nations in struggle and provoking hotbeds of war on various continents.

However, the escalation of crimes by the imperialist and reactionary forces against nations in struggle can in no way demonstrate the strengths of imperialism, colonialism, and other reactionary forces. But on the contrary, this indicates the increasingly serious deterioration of imperialism in its new stage of all-out crisis.

Like the struggle of the Vietnamese people against colonialist and imperialist aggression, the struggles of Cuban, Angolan, Mozambican, Ethiopian, Algerian, Congolese, and many other peoples have achieved victory of the resolute struggle of Nicaragua to safeguard its revolutionary gains; of the people of El Salvador under the leadership of the Darabundo Marti National Liberation Front; of the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress; of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization; of the people of the Frontline African States against the South African apartheid regime; of the Palestinian people under the PLO leadership and other Arab peoples against Israeli Zionism; of the Libyan people against economic blockade and U.S. acts of military aggression; of Afghanistan against the undeclared war waged by imperialist and reactionary forces and their henchmen; of the Korean people to demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Korean peninsula and to achieve peaceful national reunification, and so forth.

Generally speaking, if the process of decolonization has scored great successes, the peoples of Puerto Rico, New Caledonia, Micronesia, and many other small territories are still having to continue to struggle arduously for their

independence and freedom. These struggles are in line with the trend of our time and will certainly be victorious.

The policy of economic enslavement pursued by imperialist forces has caused the economies of developing countries to deteriorate constantly. Therefore, now more than ever before, establishing an equitable and rational new international economic order within the framework of a comprehensive, effective long-term solution aimed at overcoming our current difficulties has become urgent. The results of the most recent global negotiations and North-South dialogues as well as the outcome of the conference on African economy have shown that we must strengthen solidarity against the divisive schemes and acts of various forces who want to continue their policy of economic enslavement vis-a-vis the developing countries. At the same time, we must resolutely struggle for the fulfillment of our objectives so as to quickly surmount current difficulties and to prepare for future steps of development.

From now until the year 2000, with the incessant growth of the forces of revolution and peace, the capability to defend peace will constantly increase and the last ramparts of colonialism will be gradually eliminated. The imperialist and reactionary forces, however, will stop at no trick in intensifying their counterattacks.

For many of our countries history is and will be posing unprecedentedly big problems in the struggle to preserve our sovereignty and security and to develop our economies. The vigorous development of productive forces is an objective necessity and a factor favoring peace, peaceful coexistence, development, and cooperation among nations of different social and economic systems. But, on the other hand, this situation also spurs the imperialist forces to take advantage of the inequitable economic order imposed by them to make us poorer with each passing day and further widen the gap between the developing countries and developed capitalist countries.

This situation shows that our struggle will be very difficult and fierce and much more complex than our past struggle for independence and freedom. The spearhead of our current struggle will be directed at two issues--survival and development--of which development will gradually emerge as the greatest challenge to the survival of many countries in our nonaligned movement. We must simultaneously transform internal social, economic, and political life while improving external relations. We should adopt measures to widely mobilize the people's potential for national construction in conformity with our capacity for productive labor. At the same time, we must participate in the international division of labor and step up the arduous and complex struggle against the enslaving economic order imposed by imperialism.

The immediate and long-term objectives of the struggle against poverty and backwardness can be achieved only by strengthening international solidarity among various revolutionary forces of our time. If the founding of the international socialist system created the bases for the victories of the national liberation movement over old colonialism worldwide, the development and consolidation of the world socialist system in all respects is and will be creating favorable conditions for all nations in their struggle for development in peace, independence, and social progress.

Comrade Chairman, our current important conference is being held in Zimbabwe, a progressive country. This shows our movement's solidarity with and strong support for the fraternal people of Africa, especially the people of the southern African countries who are struggling staunchly against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The African people have to resolve not only a host of major, complex issues--such as those being posed for the majority of our nonaligned countries--but also to cope directly with an extremely reactionary factor which is trampling upon national independence and jeopardizing peace and stability in the region: The South African racist regime supported and assisted by the United States and some other imperialist and reactionary forces. The bloody, large-scale suppression campaigns against the South African people's struggle movement for freedom and equality and the Namibian people's patriotic movement, and South Africa's use of mercenaries to launch bandit-like attacks on Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and other Frontline States, while we were urgently preparing for this summit, have clearly exposed the insolent, defiant, and cruel aggressive nature of the South African racist regime. Never before was this regime's crackdown on the South African people's just struggle so bloody, barbarous, and frenzied as it has been in recent years. But, never before did the revolutionary storm of the South African people rage as violently as it has during the past few years.

In the south of Vietnam in the past, when the Ngo Dinh Diem regime, lackey of the United States, dragged guillotines from one place to another to liquidate patriotic people on the spot, that was actually foreshadowing the end of an extremely brutal antinational regime. The Vietnamese people have followed with deep sympathy the extremely great sacrifices and hardships experienced by their South African comrades-in-arms in their struggle for independence and freedom. The apartheid regime will not escape complete collapse in the face of the resolute struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia, with the close solidarity and active support of the people in the entire African continent, especially of the Frontline countries, and the support of all mankind.

It is now more imperative than ever to concentrate all efforts to quickly eliminate apartheid, a tumor on the body of Africa and a stain on human history. Since its founding, our Nonaligned Movement has firmly united with and supported the Southern African people's struggle. We are firmly convinced that with this historic summit, the support for the struggle of the Southern African people will become even more effective.

Comrade chairman, throughout the past 40 years, Asia and the Pacific have had to live in a state of military and political confrontation. Now they are facing the danger of a conflagration caused by imperialism, hegemonism, and militarist forces. The struggle to turn this constantly burning region into a zone of peace where countries with different sociopolitical systems can coexist in peace, cooperation, and friendship is a long and complex struggle; at the same time, it is a pressing demand in line with the developmental trend of history and the aspirations of all nations in the regions.

The Soviet Union's initiative concerning the struggle for a comprehensive security system for Asia and the Pacific has been concretized further in the recent statement by General Secretary Gorbachev in Vladivostok.

We support the efforts to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and support the initiatives aimed at setting up nuclear-free zones in Southeast Asia, the South Pacific, and the Korean peninsula. In Southeast Asia, the situation over the past 8 years has testified to the just stance and goodwill attitude of the three Indochinese countries which have been indefatigably struggling for peaceful coexistence among nations inside and outside the region and, at the same time, to the unjust stance and irrational attitude of those who are seeking to run against the trend of time. The three Indochinese countries stand for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique which, within less than 4 years, committed genocide as never before seen in history by killing millions of its fellow countrymen.

As the Cambodian patriotic armed forces have constantly increased and grown strong under very arduous conditions in response to repeated armed attacks and sabotage activities conducted by outside reactionary forces through the Pol Pot clique, Vietnam has over the past 5 years effected five phases of partial withdrawal of its army volunteers and announced that all of them will be withdrawn by 1990 when the Cambodian People's Army is fully capable of safeguarding the country's security. It should also be stressed that Vietnam will withdraw all its army volunteers immediately after a political solution that guarantees the elimination of Pol Pot is achieved. On the contrary, the other side has persistently insisted on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops while refusing to stop its assistance to the Pol Pot clique. In other words, it is seeking to quickly restore the genocidal regime in Cambodia.

Though having taken full control of Cambodia, the PRK has expressed its willingness to embark on negotiations with opposition individuals and groups aimed at achieving national accord on the basis of eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The essence of the 8-point proposal of 17 March 1986, which everyone knows has been masterminded by a hegemonistic force, is to demand the abolition of the PRK regime and recognition of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which is, in reality, the genocidal Pol Pot clique, in a bid to bring this clique back to power in Cambodia--a bid it has failed to realize by military means over the past 8 years.

Now that public opinion both inside and outside the region has considered the elimination of the Pol Pot clique, it is possible right now to start negotiations to settle these two issues so as to reach a political solution in Cambodia and achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The three Indochinese countries are ready to cooperate with all parties concerned to soon reach such a solution. At the same time, they wish that the Nonaligned Movement, in the spirit of its resolution on Southeast Asia adopted at the New Delhi summit and reaffirmed in the draft resolution of this commit, will help promote dialogue with a view to reaching a political solution at an earlier date than 1990, the date for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers already agreed upon and announced by the PRK and Vietnam.

Dear comrade president, to our Nonaligned Movement, the past 25 years have been a difficult and fierce struggle but also a period filled with great and glorious successes. With deep confidence in our strength coupled with the strength of

our times that is shifting from the old to the new world, it is certain that we will overcome the new challenges awaiting us and win yet greater successes in realizing the ambition of turning our poor and backward countries into prosperous and powerful countries in a peaceful and just world.

Thank you, comrade president and all delegates.

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CSO: 4209/852

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN HAILS CONCLUSION OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OWO91139 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, Sep 9 (VNA)--"The Harare summit which has just concluded its work marks a new important step forward in the non-aligned movement's history," remarks NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The daily says:

"The most prominent success of the summit is the forceful affirmation by all members of the movement of their determination to strive for its lofty goal of uniting against imperialism, first of all, U.S. imperialism, against other international reactionary forces, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and zionism."

"The special declaration on southern Africa reflects the strong will of the nations to struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Pretoria authorities and to support through concrete measures the courageous struggle of the people in this burning region," the paper adds.

"The world public," the paper notes, "acknowledges the positive and constructive stance of the Harare summit on the present most important question for all nations, that is peace and disarmament. The conference warmly acclaimed and highly appreciated the peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as many non-aligned countries. It resolutely demanded that the U.S. administration change immediately its attitude and follow the Soviet Union's example to halt all nuclear tests, and resume talks with the later aimed at bringing about practical results in the disarmament process and eliminating the danger of a nuclear war. This position meets the ardent aspiration for peace of all nations."

"The summit also adopted active and comprehensive measures aimed at establishing a new international economic order, equitable and reasonable. Its decision to continue to vacate the Kampuchean seat in the movement and abide by the resolutions on Southeast Asia already adopted at the 6th and 7th summits is quite correct and objective and is consistent with the realities there," the paper stresses.

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CSO: 4200/1430

1 October 1986

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

U.S.-JAPAN COOPERATION SAID 'SERIOUS THREAT TO PEACE'

BK121446 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Tokyo ruling circles, paying no heed to strong public protest at home have decided to join the research program of Washington's Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]. Yuko Kurihara, director of the Japanese Self-Defense Agency, in fact, the defense minister, paid a visit to the United States for closer military ties between the two countries. The visit also concerned Japan's participation in SDI research. Also, the United States is going ahead with the deployment of the high performance F-16 capable of carrying nuclear weapons at the Misawa Airbase in north Japan, close to the border with the Soviet Union.

The United States and Japan have carried out several joint military exercises. The Japanese paper YOMIURI recently asserted that the exercise "Rimpac 86" between the United States, Japan, and several other countries, which lasted for 1 and 1/2 months in midyear, was the biggest wargame ever conducted by the Western military bloc in Asia and the Pacific. U.S. warships of the 7th Fleet, many of them nuclear armed, have frequently called at Japanese ports. The call at Sasebo port in Nagasaki by the "New Jersey" carrying Tomahawk missiles, together with 160,000 naval troops and 39 escort ships on 24 August 1986, touched off a flurry of public protest in Japan. This move signaled the period of open U.S.-Japan collusion on nuclear strategy.

Of late, the Japanese authorities have made public a self-defense white paper 86 stressing broader military cooperation with the United States, including preparations for a nuclear war. To justify the dangerous action, the Japanese ruling circles harp on imaginary threat from the Soviet Union. However, this allegation cannot deviate public attention from Japan's growing military collusion with the United States, especially from its nuclear strategic cooperation with Washington, an act running counter to the interests of the Japanese people. This Japanese people, who feel victim to U.S. atomic bombs 41 years ago, are indignant at the fact that their country is turned into a hostage of the United States in case of a nuclear war.

As for the United States, tightening its military collusion with Japan is part of its reactionary strategy in Asia and the Pacific. Washington has drawn

Japan into a nuclear strategic alliance, set up some 120 military bases where 50,000 American troops are deployed on the Japanese archipelago. The Reagan administration schemes to turn that country into a key link in the U.S. strategic belt to blockade and provoke the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community from the East by intimidating national independent countries in Asia and the Pacific. The Reagan administration is encouraging and helping the Japanese authorities to restore militarism to carry out their scheme to use Asians to fight Asians and to use the Japanese Army as a shock force to serve the U.S. adventurous military plan in this important region.

The U.S.-Japan military collusion is a serious threat to peace and security of the Japanese people and other countries in Asia and the Pacific and the world at large. This is a gross challenge to the socialist community, to peace and progressive forces. However, these dark schemes of the Reagan administration and their accomplices only make the people in the region further heighten vigilance and resolutely struggle to turn Asia and the Pacific into a zone of peace, stability, and nonnuclear power.

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CSO: 4200/1445

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

ATTEMPT TO REVIVE JAPANESE MILITARISM CONDEMNED

OW140745 Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, Sep 14 (VNA)--"The recent dismissal of Japanese Minister of Education Fujio is only an act of appeasement by the Nakasone administration faced with public outcries," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper goes on:

"The struggle of the people in Japan, and the whole of Asia against the dangerous intention of rewriting history and reviving Japanese militarism will not stop at the 'premature departure' of Fujio, the Nakasone government must not ignore the legitimate demand of peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces in the region, namely to put a complete halt to the rewriting of history textbook aimed at pleading for Japanese militarism, to abandon the policy of allying with U.S. imperialism in the nuclear arms race, to stop reviving Japanese militarism in whatever domain, to respect the Japanese three non-nuclear principles, to respond positively to the peace and disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving nations, with a view to turning the Asian-Pacific region into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation."

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CSO: 4200/1445

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

MORE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS FROM ABROAD

OW100855 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, Sep 10 (VNA)—Vietnamese leaders have received messages of greetings from their counterparts from abroad on Vietnam's 41st national day.

The messages come from 'Ali Salim al-Biedh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Abu Haydar al-'Attas, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (FRELIMO); Bendjedid Chadli, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party (FLN); Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo and president of the Congolese Party of Labour; Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and Prime Minister R. Mugabe, president and first secretary of the ZANU-Patriotic Front Party; and Hafiz al-Assad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September 1st revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Other greetings are from Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations; Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Popular Revolutionary Party of Benin and president of the Republic; and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Front and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces and Mahmud al-Zubi, speaker of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic.

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CSO: 4200/1430

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

MINH HAI-USSR COCONUT CONTRACT--Minh Hai Province recently signed an economic contract with the Soviet Union to develop the planting of coconut trees from 1987 to 1990 and in subsequent years. As an immediate step, the Soviet Union has invested agricultural materials and oil in intensively cultivating the existing 34,000 hectares of coconut trees, including the 10,000 hectares to be harvested soon. In the next step, it will make uniform investment in helping Minh Hai Province grow 31,000 new hectares, including 10,000 state hectares, 15,000 collective hectares, and 6,000 family hectares. In this way, the Soviet Union will provide Minh Hai Province with 2.7 million rubles worth of agricultural materials in return for 350 metric tons of coconut oil annually. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Aug 86 BK1 /12232]

DPRK NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the DPRK, may I extend to you, the Korean people, the WPK, and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK my warmest congratulations. Over the past 38 years, under the leadership of the WPK headed by you, the Korean people have recorded brilliant successes in defending and building their homeland. Now as in the past, the Vietnamese people always fully supported the Korean people's struggle to turn the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace, free of nuclear weapons, and to achieve the peaceful and independent reunification of the country. May the friendly relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples of Vietnam and Korea be consolidated and developed. [8 September message of greetings from Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK and president of the DPRK] [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Sep 86 BK] /12232

AFGHAN ENVOY ENDS TERM--Hanoi, 9 Sep (VNA)--Afghan ambassador to Vietnam Abdul Wakil has left here for home, concluding his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 9 Sep 86] /9599

HUNGARIAN JURIDICAL DELEGATION--Hanoi, 10 Sep (VNA)--Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, received here yesterday a Hungarian juridical delegation now on a friendship visit to Vietnam. The Hungarian guests include Professors Gabor Mathe and Harmathy Attila. While there they had working sessions with the Vietnam lawyers association during which the two sides exchanged experience on state and economic management in Hungary and Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 10 Sep 86] /9599

MEETING WITH BULGARIA'S TODOROV--Hanoi, 11 Sep (VNA)--Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam, was recieved in Sofia on September 8 by Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho was in Bulgaria on the way home from the 8th Nam Summit held in Harare, Zimbabwe, early this month. The two leaders exchanged views on bilateral relations. They expressed satisfaction at the constant development of comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria. Deputy chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly A. Dimitrov was also present on the occasion. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 11 Sep 86] /9599

SFRY ENVOY ENDS TERM--Hanoi, 11 Sep (VNA)--Yugoslav Ambassador Borivoje Stojadinovic left here yesterday, concluding his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 11 Sep 86] /9599

MESSAGE TO ETHIOPIAN LEADERS--Hanoi, 11 Sep (VNA)--Vietnamese leaders today extended their warmest greetings to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Ethiopian Workers' Party Central Committee on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of Ethiopia's popular revolution. The message, from Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and president of the State Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, praises Ethiopia's positive contributions to the common struggle of nations against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, zionism and apartheid, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has cabled his greetings to his Ethiopian counterpart, Goshu Wolde. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 11 Sep 86] /9599

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--Hanoi, 11 Sep (VNA)--Vietnamese leaders have received more messages of greetings on Vietnam's national day from their counterparts from abroad. The messages come from President Saddam Husayn of Iraq, President Mohamed Abdelaziz [name as received] of Sahara, President Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe, President U San Yu and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha of Burma, President Suharto and Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah of Indonesia, Sultan 'Skandar ibni and Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed of Malaysia, President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines, King Phumiphon Adunyadet and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon of Thailand, President Wee Kim Wee of Singapore, President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France, King Carl Gustaf XVI of Sweden; and Governor-General Miniam Stephen of Australia. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 11 Sep 86] /9599

SUPPORT FOR LIBYA--Hanoi, 15 Sep (VNA)--The Vietnamese people reaffirm their unswerving support for the fraternal Libyan people's just struggle for national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. This was stated in a joint message sent by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Libyan People, the Vietnam Peace Committee, and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the Afro-Asian Peoples to Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi, leder of the 1 September revolution of the Libyan people, and the president of the Libyan Committee for Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship. After condemning the new hostile plots and moves of U.S. imperialism against Libya, the message urges Washington to stop immediately all its aggressive schemes and acts against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah and other Arab countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 15 Sep 86] /9599

NHAN DAN ON JOURNALISTS SOLIDARITY DAY--Hanoi, 8 Sep (VNA)--In an article marking the International Day of Solidarity of Journalists today, the daily NHAN DAN says Vietnamese media workers pledge to take an active part together with their colleagues throughout the world in the struggle for peace. The paper notes that the appeal of Czechoslovak journalist Julius Fucik for vigilance today is resounding even more loudly in face of the world tension caused by the imperialists and international reaction. The article continues: "Night is followed by day, that is the order of nature but the night of a nuclear war would be followed by the complete extermination of the human race. Like everyone else on this planet media workers want to live in peace. That is why, they warmly acclaim and fully support the Soviet Union's important proposal made by the party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, its decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear tests till 1 January, and its initiatives aimed at ensuring peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region." "The Vietnamese journalists, in unity with their colleagues in the USSR, Laos, and Kampuchea and other socialist countries, pledge to work together with all progressive journalists throughout the world for a new international information and communication order, for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress," the paper stresses. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 8 Sep 86] /9599

GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)--More greetings from abroad have been sent to Vietnamese leaders on the 41st National Day (September 2). The messages came from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, British Queen Elizabeth II, Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad, Portuguese President Mario Soares, Canadian Governor-General Jeanne Sauve, FRG President R. Wesszacker, Dutch Queen Beatrix Wilholmina, Greek President K. Sartzetakis, Italian President Francesco Cossiga, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, Royal Highness Prince of Luxembourg Jean, Maldives President M. Abdul Gayoom, Malian President Moussa Traore, Maltese Acting President C. Schembri, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, and Mauritanian President M. Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya. Greetings were also from the president of the Collective Presidency and president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, Sinan Hasani and Branko Mikulic respectively, King Birendra B. Bikram of Nepal, Emperor Hirohito of Japan, M. Ziaul Haq and M. Khan Junejo, respectively president and prime minister of Pakistan, President S. Kiprianou of Cyprus, President Alphons Eglil of Switzerland, President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, and President 'Ali 'Abdalla Salih of Arab Republic of Yemen. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 12 Sep 86] /9599

COSTA RICAN LEADERS GREETED--Hanoi, 14 Sep (VNA)--President of the State Council Truong Chinh has sent his warm greetings to President Oscar Arias Sanches on the 165th Independence Day of the Republic of Costa Rica (15 September). On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to his Costa Rican counterpart, Rodrigo Madrgal Nieto. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 14 Sep 86] /9599

MEXICAN LEADERS GREETED--Hanoi, 15 Sep (VNA)--President of the State Council Truong Chinh has extended warm greetings to President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado on the 176th Independence Day of the United Mexican States (16 September). In his message, President Truong Chinh wishes the Mexican

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people new successes in making Mexico a prosperous country and the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Mexico further consolidation and development. Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a message of greetings to his Mexican counterpart, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 15 Sep 86] /9599

CUBA, GDR LEADERS ON STORM DAMAGE--Hanoi, 16 Sep (VNA)--Cuban and GDR leaders have sent deep sympathies to Truong Chinh, party general secretary and president of the State Council, over the heavy losses in lives and property caused by the recent tropical storm to Vietnam's northern provinces. In their messages, Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz and GDR Chairman Erich Honecker wish the people in storm-stricken areas quick recovery from the natural disaster. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 16 Sep 86] /9599

CSO: 4200/1445

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

SUMMARY OF HANOI POLITICAL REPORT, FIRST PART

BK121110 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 86 pp 3, 4

[Text] Following is a summary of the Draft Political Report of the Hanoi Municipal Party Organization Executive Committee at the 10th Municipal Party Organization Congress.

The past 5 years were a period of fierce ordeals for the party organization and people of the capital. While trying to control the harmful consequences of natural disasters and overcome weaknesses in the economy and the serious consequences of mistakes and shortcomings in economic management, we had to strengthen security and national defense, defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and be prepared to cope with all possible circumstances.

1. The capital's party organization and people have achieved important successes in various spheres:

Progress was made in industrial production with an average annual development rate of 10.5 percent during the 1981-85 period and, in particular, 12.7 percent during the 1983-85 period. The quality of some types of goods such as bicycles, electric fans, and textile has improved. Interest has been paid to some new types of industrial art goods. The industrial sector has launched the four changes movement while the handicraft and fine arts sector has initiated the movement to evaluate and select artisans. The latter has organized contests for new goods, conducted business more actively, and taken a step forward in overcoming the state of conservatism and sluggishness.

The agricultural sector has achieved significant successes. Owing to the availability of many new rice varieties, irrigation and drainage means, abundant fertilizer and the good effect of the contractual system, the average annual grain output has increased by 8 percent. The annual grain quota delivered to the state in 1985 is double that of 1981. The corn yield reached 28.2 quintals per hectare, double the 1981 yield and the highest yield in the north. In 1985, the production of tobacco and peanuts, has tripled that of 1981. Hybrid swine now account for 80 percent of the total swine population. Although the number of swine increased by only 4 percent, the amount of pork increased by 19 percent. The Lam Dong new economic zone has scored initial achievements. It is currently being consolidated and developed.

Initial progress has been made in the export-import sector and in foreign economic relations. Over the past 5 years, the annual value of export has increased by 9.7 percent, mainly exports to socialist countries. The import of material supplies is important: raw materials, equipment for agricultural and industrial production and communications and transportation. Economic cooperation with Vientiane and Phnom Penh are being developed in some aspects.

The city has intensively guided various sectors in controlling funds and goods; developing socialist trade; managing markets; combating speculation and price increases; and striving to supply grain, food products, and staple consumer goods to cadres, workers, government employees, and combatants. However, limited results have been obtained.

Fair results have been achieved in the construction of material and technological bases, especially infrastructures. Over the past 5 years, Hanoi has built an additional 450,000 square meters of housing. Housing construction in 1985 amounted to 155,000 square meters, the highest so far achieved. The Ministry of Construction has cooperated with the Ministry of Transportation in building the Thang Long and Chuong Duong bridges and in expanding the gates to the capital city, thereby ending the congested traffic across the Red River and in travel to and from Hanoi. More industrial and agricultural production installations have been built along with some cultural and sports projects to serve the townspeople, thus partly changing the face of the capital city.

Decentralization of management has been achieved in the city's districts and precincts by beginning to implement the Political Bureau's Resolution on Ensuring Autonomy in Production and Business for Basic Economic Units. Many basic units have worked more actively and effectively than previously. Economic integration with other localities has been expanded.

Education, health, physical education, and sports works have continued to develop. The quality of education has been firmly maintained. The public health sector has progressed with its epidemic control and birth control movements. The quality of cultural activities among the masses and of physical education and sports has been improved. The authorities of all sectors at all levels have taken action to partly solve the problems for recipients of social welfare benefits. The lives of peasants in many localities has improved in terms of monthly food rations and housing conditions (excluding those localities frequently hit by natural disasters).

Political security has been firmly maintained through the development of the mass movement for national security and defense. The ability of the public security force to fight the enemy and detect criminals has been improved. National defense has been consolidated. The Armed Forces in the Capital Military Region have enhanced the quality of their training and combat preparedness. They are currently conducting the campaign "for enhancing the fine nature and combat strength" of the Army well. The military obligation law has been satisfactorily implemented. The annual recruitment of troops has been fulfilled both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Sub-ward administration has been consolidated a step further. The activities of the people's council at all levels have progressed. Practical issues have been discussed and decided upon.

Mass organizations have made some progress in some activities: Trade unions and the Collectivized Peasants Association have positively participated in the drive to mobilize the people to engage in productive labor in industry and agriculture. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has organized the assault youth forces to develop the capital. The Women's Union has positively helped implement the Army's rear policy, save money, and transform small merchants. The Fatherland Front has joined in the process of exercising the laboring people's collective mastery.

The achievements scored by Hanoi's laboring people in economic construction and on the educational, health, cultural, national defense, and security fronts as well as their experiences gained in handling complicated economic and social problems in the past critical period have created the basis for accelerating the process of transforming and building the capital in the future.

The cause of the aforesaid situation lies primarily in the fact that the correct line set by the fourth and fifth party congresses has been concretized by the resolutions of the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee, especially the Political Bureau's Resolution No 8 on the work of the capital. On this basis, guidance by the Secretariat and Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers as well as the activities of central sectors regarding the work of transforming and building the capital has been further strengthened.

The working class, the collective peasantry, and the contingent of socialist intellectuals have developed the fine traditions and qualities which have been shaped during the long struggle. They have clearly manifested their revolutionary nature and loyalty to the socialist regime, their fortitude in overcoming difficulties, and their sense of responsibility in building the country and the capital. They have set many shining examples in productive labor and in assuring public order and security.

Many of the party committee echelons and administration from the grassroots to city levels have strived to exploit their potential, expand trades and jobs, apply scientific and technical innovations, renovated economic management, overcome conservatism and sluggishness, and work more actively and effectively.

The municipal party committee has adopted the right policies and measures to deal with each field of work and to guide all echelons and sectors in developing production consistently; in implementing the principle of democratic centralization in economic management; and in handling other complicated issues concerning prices, wages, money, market, and trade.

The operation of the standing committees of the municipal party committee and people's committee has begun to make some changes in line with the requirements of the new stage.

2. The capital party organization and people are now faced with very heavy tasks because many objectives of the ninth party organization congress have not been fully realized and the ecosocial situation has not yet been stabilized. Therefore, in the coming period, many complicated problems which are urgent and fundamental must be resolved:

First, although production has been developed, development is still slow, the quality and efficiency remain low. Abundant potentials have not yet been tapped. Products turned out in Hanoi and centrally supplied goods for Hanoi still fail to meet the minimal needs of the people in terms of grain, foodstuffs, and consumer goods. Prices increase rapidly. Actual wages decrease. The market has not yet been managed and transformed satisfactorily. Consequently, cadres, workers, civil servants, and the Armed Forces have encountered numerous difficulties in their livelihoods than they did before. The consumption level of essential products has decreased.

Second, tens of thousands of adult workers still do not have jobs. If the surplus personnel from the state apparatus and laborers who seasonally engage in agricultural production are added, in the coming years, we will have to resolve job problems for hundreds of thousands. That is not a simple problem as we are encountering difficulties in capital and construction for production. It is an extremely important problem economically, politically, and socially.

Third, after 5 years of carrying out the plan of building the capital, the material-technical bases of the economic and cultural sectors have increased, but still fail to meet the needs for the municipality's ecosocial stability and development. The capital's industrial, small industry, and handicraft sector has urgent needs for the full use of equipment capacity, renovation of industries, equipment renovation, and also selective construction of a number of new production installations. The capital's agriculture must have perfected water conservancy projects. More power and fertilizer must be supplied, and gradual mechanization must be achieved.

Service installations are still crude and few in numbers. The infrastructure remains backward. There is a housing shortage, and living quarters are cramped. Public transportation and communications have not yet been improved. Fulfillment remains too low in many respects compared with the objectives set for the first phase of the plan for building the capital. The capital's economic structure has not yet been rationally deployed, slowing the rate of development and yielding low efficiency. The capital's economic structure greatly needs concentrated centrally-invested capital. Meanwhile, the capital's party organization and people are responsible for creating capital sources through fully tapping all potentials in labor, land, production installations, and brain in order to accelerate the rate of project implementation.

Fourth, in many fields, relaxation of the dictatorship of the proletariat has led to a situation in which non-socialist economic activities have grown, whereas the socialist position, instead of being consolidated, has been rejected in some respects. Conservatism and sluggishness in production and business transactions have not yet been strictly overcome. Meanwhile, dispersion, laxness, and indiscipline in economic organization and management have emerged. Negativism remains prevalent and serious in all echelons and sectors. Illicit dealers, speculators, smugglers and criminals have cashed in on opportunities to enrich themselves at the expense of the laborers. That economic injustice must be overcome.

Fifth, in building a new economy and a new society, we must, first of all, have new socialist men, as Uncle Ho taught. In years past, personality and lifestyle have degenerated in a segment of our people, with the most worrisome among a number of youths. Disorganization and indiscipline have been noted in collective labor. State law and social norms have not been honored. Lack of courtesy has also been noticed in social relations. Unconstrained lifestyle, pursuit of money, superstitious practices, gambling, and the scourge of drinking are manifestations of moral and spiritual degeneracy. All party committee echelons and mass organizations, especially the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, should fully realize the seriousness of the situation and should be fully aware of their responsibility in building new men in the socialist capital.

The above situation is related to the great difficulties being encountered by the entire country now entering the stage of socialist construction. The serious and prolonged economic imbalances have not been overcome. Further the country has to cope with the enemy's war of sabotage and to remain prepared to defeat all wars of aggression. Although the Political Bureau Resolution No 8 on the capital's work has been issued, the central government has not been able to make proper monetary investment and to provide sufficient materials, grain, and other essential consumer goods to the capital.

The reason that we mention these causes is to have a comprehensive view and to objectively and correctly evaluate the complicated ecosocial problems. At the same time, it should be stressed that the problems raised above are primarily the responsibility of all party committees and administrations from the grassroots to city levels.

An overall look at many basic units shows that apart from many stalwart party members worthy of being exemplary vanguard party members who can drive the people to implement the policies and resolutions of the party and state, there have been some party members who are losing their militancy. Not only have they lacked a sense of responsibility when faced with the difficulties of a complex socioeconomic situation, they have also feared difficulties, lacked initiative and creativity, and sought only personal interests. Some party organizations have failed to play the role of a leadership nuclei and to mobilize the masses to oppose negativism in various spheres of operation. In some units, disunity has prevailed for a long time, especially among the leadership. The authorities of basic units have not been perfected and lacked

decisiveness in their performance of duty and handling of work. The system of party leadership, state management, and people's mastery has not been established satisfactorily, thus failing to develop the great strength of the masses.

After decentralizing management, the struggle in districts, precincts, and towns is in general motion and is yielding commendable results. However, it is still far from meeting the general requirements of management.

The too slow renovation of the organizational apparatus and work behavior at the district, precinct, and town echelons has hindered the development of the party committee and administration efficiency. Some party committee echelons have not been consolidated. Some of the key cadres even failed to set good examples. They have abused their authority to seek personal interests and positions, leading to a decline of credibility among the masses. Apart from dynamism of district, precinct, and town echelons which resulted from the decentralization of management, it is also necessary to overcome departmentalism and localism which lead to the practice of caring for local benefits to the detriment of common benefits, violating the principle of democratic centralism in organization and management.

Many of the municipality services, sections, and branches have been slow to renovate their way of thinking and work methods; and they have failed to organize satisfactorily the implementation of party resolutions, to firmly grasp the development of the situation at lower levels, and to promptly resolve problems concerning lower levels that fall under their responsibility. Lack of responsibility and the practice of buck passing, resulting from an unclear division of responsibilities among the various units, have delayed the implementation and reduced the effectiveness of party resolutions and administrative decisions. The apparatus of the various services, sections, and branches is cumbersome; but many jobs are left unattended. What is more, bureaucracy and red tape have weakened the efficiency of the whole organization system serving the municipal party and people's committees. A number of cadres in charge of branches are unable to fulfill their task due to poor quality and capability.

The party organization system at the grassroots level still remains irrational; and the responsibility of party committee echelons are not clearly spelled out. As a result of this, the party's role of leadership has not been developed.

Held responsible for all the above weaknesses and deficiencies are the municipal party and people's committee, first of all their standing bodies.

Although the municipal party committee has made efforts to change the situation and overcome conservatism and stagnation, the municipality's activities have generally been lacking in dynamism and produced only poor results in all respects. The municipal party committee has been unable to promote mass movement to conduct the three revolutions or to create the basic

driving forces for accelerating socioeconomic construction and development in the capital.

The municipal party committee's leadership is characterized by both sluggishness and impatience; and regarding many important issues, realistic conditions have not been taken into consideration for adopting suitable methods and requirements.

A major shortcoming of the municipal party committee lies in its bureaucratic practices, its estrangement from realities, its slack supervision over basic units and the masses, and its failure to carry out control and review work satisfactorily; and consequently, many resolutions have not been implemented satisfactorily.

The municipal party committee's work procedures have not been strictly observed; and the guidance and supervision provided by its standing committee, secretary, and deputy secretary still remain fragmented and administrative, without focusing on central issues.

The municipal party committee has failed to carry out political and ideological education work satisfactorily so that the masses will develop a correct understanding based on the party's viewpoints toward important economic, political, social, and everyday life issues and, proceeding from this, struggle against the emergence of dubious concepts about the class struggle and dictatorship of the proletariat, about democracy and discipline, about interests and obligations, about the relationship between individuals and the collective, and so forth.

The municipal party committee's standing body has committed shortcomings in leading the people's committee; and as a result of this, it has failed to fully assume the role of control entrusted to party committee echelons and, at the same time, to develop the strength of the administration.

The municipal party committee has in various resolutions raised the issue concerning the revolutionary quality of party cadres and members; but it has failed to make everyone fully conscious of a lifestyle necessitated by the socialist revolution, nor has it taken strong measures to enhance revolutionary quality and prevent regeneration and degradation within the party.

Within the municipal party committee, vigorous efforts have not been made to promote self-criticism and criticism, to develop democracy in full while organizing party activities, and to correctly observe the principle of democratic centralism in holding discussions and making decisions. A number of municipal party committee members only care for the interests of their own branches, units, or localities, and pay little attention to municipal affairs. Some of them lack a vanguard and exemplary conduct as well as a sense of responsibility; and they have even violated party discipline in the pursuit of personal gains.

The operating efficiency of the municipal administration has not been strong enough and a number of ideas of the municipal party committee and of its standing committee have notionalized into decisions of the administration. There have been problems on which resolution has been slow or not properly guided, thus eroding the people's confidence. In leadership, there exists a state of fragmentation and a lack of cooperation between the standing members of the people's committee. The combination of management according to sector and management according to echelon has not yet been good enough.

Prevailing over the problems cited above are the municipal party committee's shortcomings in its work, with cadres.

Although a separate resolution on cadre work has been issued, there still exists a state of passivity and patchup in dealing with the cadre-related matters. Cadre work has been carried out slowly and ineffectively. None of the many sectors and echelons have had a long-term plan by which the training, rearrangement, and promotion of cadres is carried out. Thus, generally speaking, the contingent of cadres has not yet been able to meet requirements arising from the development of various tasks.

The system of cadre training has not been promptly consolidated and rationally rearranged. The cadre training program and its contents have rarely been renovated. The training program is usually confined to general principles and not closely based on the specific requirements of each particular category of cadres in different sectors of work. The municipality has had no general plan and each sector or each echelon has also failed to devise a specific plan to step up the training of workers, peasants, youths of both sexes, and other targeted persons.

Standards for assessing each category of cadres based on their work performance have also not yet been specified. The management of cadres has not been close enough. That is why there have been cases in which the selection and assignment of cadres have not been correctly carried out.

Awards for and punishment of cadres have usually been slow and there have been cases of irregularities.

The renovation of cadres work is now really becoming a pressing requirement for the municipality. We must affirm categorically that the Hanoi party organization has had a contingent of tested cadres capable of shouldering the tasks of transforming and building the capital in accordance with the guidelines directed by the party Central Committee. We must study and renovate the mechanism of cadre work, and select those people with firm viewpoints, good knowledge, and a correct working attitude toward other people to appoint various elements of the organizational system to take charge of cadre work.

The municipal party committee makes strict self-criticism before the municipal party organization congress for the shortcomings cited above and believes that in the next term of office, the party organization's new executive committee

will determinedly and persistently settle these issues so as to further develop construction and defense work in the capital.

3. In the next 5 years, the party organization and people in the capital must make very great efforts to overcome the already exposed weaknesses and shortcomings; pay utmost attention to developing the intelligence and creativity of cadres, party members, youth unionists, and the working people; uphold socialist democracy; firmly maintain social discipline; extol the socialist legal system; attach importance to the guarantee of basic units' right to autonomy in production and business; promote the dynamism and creativity of all echelons and sectors; and, at the same time, counter all manifestations of fragmentation, localism, individualism, liberalism and disorganization.

Through education, the party organization should enable all people to fully understand the two strategic tasks of our country's revolution: successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist homeland. It must satisfactorily carry out the slogan "everything for socialism and the people's happiness." At the same time, it must frustrate all enemy schemes and acts of sabotage and stand ready to cope with any eventuality to safeguard the homeland's independence and freedom.

The party organization and people of the capital should make every effort to fulfill the following principal tasks and objectives:

a. Accelerate the pace of development, enhance the quality and efficiency of production work, create more sources of capital accumulation, and contribute to stabilizing and developing the economy and normalizing the people's living conditions; ensure food supplies and gradually increase the level of food consumption; guarantee the real wages of workers and civil servants, increase the supplies of necessary consumer goods, and, at the same time, pay due attention to satisfying the people's demands for other kinds of consumer goods.

b. Develop productive forces, build the material and technical bases, gradually establish a suitable economic structure for the capital, and create jobs for people who have reached labor age; make in-depth investments to satisfactorily exploit the existing production establishments and build new ones according to plan on the basis of ensuring economic efficiency so as, first of all, to serve the purpose of stabilizing the people's living conditions and increasing exports. Gradually improve and build important infrastructures, especially residential houses, electricity and water projects, communications and transportation facilities, and so forth.

c. Renovate management, improve socialist production relations both in the state and collective sectors, and continue to carry out the socialist transformation of small traders, handicraftsmen, and food and drink sellers. Implement an equitable system of distribution according to the principle of socialist distribution; reduce the unacceptable differences in income and

living standards between people of different strata and link each person's income with the results of his work.

d. Improve the quality of education, culture, public health, sports and physical education; build a new type of socialist man in the capital who is endowed with political awareness, technical knowledge, and professional skills to satisfy the demands of socioeconomic building and management; and build a new life-style, overcome negativism in society, and improve the people's cultural life.

e. Strengthen national defense and security; defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, ensure political security and public order and safety, and build firm and strong armed forces; make contributions to frustrating the enemy's border land-grabbing scheme; and satisfactorily combine national defense work with economic building.

f. Increase the party's fighting strength on the basis of upholding the exemplary vanguard role of party members. Perfect party committees at all echelons, paying special attention to basic party organizations which serve as the nuclei of leadership in each production and work unit. Ensure the observance of all principles of party activities, develop democracy within the party while upholding discipline, talking and doing in accordance with party resolutions. Resolutely expel from the party unqualified members, especially opportunist, deviant, and degenerate elements, thereby making the party pure, firm, and strong.

While pursuing these objectives, we should concentrate the efforts of all levels and sectors in the municipality to satisfy at all costs the pressing demands of the people's livelihood, first of all their minimum demands for grain and foodstuffs, and to quickly provide employment for tens of thousands of laborers. These are the two most important issues. If we can resolve them correctly, we will be able to create a strong moving force to help achieve the targets already set for the coming years.

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CSO: 4209/863

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

HANOI PRECINCT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK311139 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] In the past few days, the party organizations of Ba Dinh Precinct Public Security Forces in Hanoi held its congress to study and discuss its contributions to the draft political report of the party central committee. With a high sense of responsibility in looking squarely at facts, telling the truth, and conducting scrupulous self-criticism and criticism, some 175 views and statements put forth in the congress were unanimous with the party Central Committee's draft political report asserting our people's achievements in building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The participants in the congress also scrupulously assessed the achievements and shortcomings of Ba Dinh Precinct Public Security Forces in performing their political duties. Particularly, in the past several years, under the attentive leadership of the party committee and the people's committee of the precinct, and with the professional guidance of the municipal public security force, the emulation movement for national security and defense of Ba Dinh Precinct Public Security combatants and cadres has provided ever more effective and in-depth support to the political task of the precinct, thus helping firmly maintain political security and public order and security.

In 1986, the municipal people's committee awarded the emulation banner to Ba Dinh Precinct Public Security Forces, recognizing them as the most outstanding emulation unit of the four urban precincts. The Ba Dinh precinct party organization was also recognized as a competent party organization by the Ba Dinh Precinct Party Committee.

However, the participants in the congress also scrupulously pointed out the shortcomings of the Ba Dinh Precinct Public Security Forces, in the performance of their duty. Leaders, cadres, and combatants of the forces are not dynamic nor creative enough. They are still sluggish and conservative. Many of them have not fulfilled their tasks and have not positively struggled against criminals. The congress launched a new emulation drive to score outstanding achievements to greet the party organization congresses at all levels and the sixth nationwide party congress. In this drive, the party committee and the command of Ba Dinh Precinct Public Security Forces resolve to renovate leadership, consolidate the public security forces in various city wards, and other weak units

in the precinct so that they can satisfactorily fulfill their assigned political duties. A general plan has been established for the precinct and various wards to ensure absolute security for the party organization congresses at all levels and the sixth nationwide party congress and to resolutely and firmly maintain the tradition of the forces as the most outstanding emulation unit in Hanoi municipality under the movement for national security and defense.

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CSO: 4209/852

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES POLITICAL REPORT

BK310927 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The Hanoi Municipal Party Committee met on 29 August to hear economic management comrades contribute their opinions to a draft political report of the municipal party organization to be presented at the coming municipal party organization congress.

Joining the municipal party committee in contributing opinions were representatives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Central Institute of Economic Management, the Social Science Committee, the Statistics General Department, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School, and many other colleges and research institutes.

Attending were Comrade Le Van Luong, secretary of the municipal party committee, and many other leading comrades of the municipality.

Those attending the conference pointed out advantages and difficulties in implementing the various political tasks of the municipality in the period ahead.

Many opinions contributed to the municipality dealt with the question of how to promote cooperation between the production and research establishments of the central government and those of Hanoi in the municipality's area and to improve leadership work between the agricultural and industrial sectors.

In addition to suggesting tasks to be done, urgent objectives and leadership measures aimed at consolidating the statistical, accounting, and economic information system and linking the consolidation of production with efforts to promote rational capital investment between various economic elements were also pointed out.

Regarding the question of tackling urgent problems, many delegates suggested the municipality concentrate on tackling two objectives: stabilizing the lives of the laboring people and creating more employment for them through the implementation of various projects to improve the supply of vegetables, meat, fish, and dwelling houses. Apart from setting up more new economic zones inside and outside the municipality, it is necessary to generate employment that will absorb a large number of workers but require less capital investment and to invest in such projects as making clothing, shoes, and electronic items.

To achieve these aims, many delegates suggested that the municipal party organization carry out satisfactorily organizational activities for its grassroots party organizations, remove from leadership posts those who are regarded as denegated and deviant; built a mechanism with which to create conditions for developing fully the roles of people's councils in socioeconomic management and of more than 13,000 members of village, ward, precinct, district, and municipal people's councils, and, at the same time, strengthen the leadership of the party and other governmental organizations and enhance socialist legislation in order to gradually restore order in production and social life.

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CSO: 4209/852

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

HANOI'S BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HOLD CONGRESSES

BK300915 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] In the 3 weeks from 15 August to 5 September, all the party chapters and basic party organizations in Hanoi will be holding their congresses. The precinct and district party organizations will complete their congresses in September and the congresses of municipal party organization delegates will be completed in October.

After deriving experience from holding party organization congresses in a factory, an agricultural cooperative, a trade company, and a city ward of Hoan Kiem Precinct and Gia Lam District, the Standing Committee of the municipal Party Committee convened a conference of key cadres from various precincts, districts, sectors and mass organizations to transmit the fundamental spirit and main scope of the draft documents to be presented by the party Central Committee at its Sixth Congress; to introduce the main contents of the draft report by the Executive Committee of the municipal party committee at its recent congress; to disseminate the plan for conducting grassroots-level party organization congresses; to firmly grasp the standard and structure of the new party committees and the appointment of delegations to higher level congresses; and to listen to experiences in holding grassroots-level party organization congresses at two pilot points.

The Standing Committee of the municipal party committee directed all party organizations to devote much time to conducting profound and careful discussion, especially to collecting adequate suggestions of party members so as to help compile the two draft documents of the party central committee. The grassroots-level party organization congresses must outline the urgent tasks and measure concerning production to stabilize the people's livelihood, overcome the shortcomings detected during self-criticism and criticism drives, and mobilize an emulation movement to fulfill the 1986 plan and score achievements to greet the Sixth Party Congress.

Grassroots-level party organization congresses last from 2 to 3 days excluding the time used in introducing and studying, exchanging views, and pointing out problems to be at the congresses. Those localities holding congresses of party delegates may organize the discussion of various documents at the chapter level.

In observance of the rights and duties of all party members to contribute their views to formulating the various documents of the nationwide party congress, the promotion of democracy in broadly discussing the problems stipulated in various draft reports must be secured. Nevertheless, with a view to collecting truly good suggestions, debates during grassroots-level congresses must be properly guided and targeted; the spirit of self-criticism and criticism must be upheld in debating and discussing some of the essential issues; and party members' awareness must be enhanced. On this basis, solidarity, confidence, and a sense of responsibility will be enhanced.

The Standing Committee of the municipal party committee has assigned some comrades to districts to directly help train key grassroots-level cadres in thoroughly understanding the various documents and plans for holding congresses in order to warrant success of grassroots-level congresses. It has also urged basic party organizations to ensure the quality of their congresses by avoiding fast and sloppy work.

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CSO: 4209/852

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

HANOI'S HOAN KIEM WARD HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK160901 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The Hoan Kiem ward of Hanoi held its party organization congress during 10-14 September, the first Hanoi ward to hold its party congress at district and grassroots levels. All grassroots party organizations of the ward have held their congresses with 95 percent of their party members participating, contributing more than 30,000 ideas to the draft political reports of the party Central Committee and the capital. Delegates to the Hoan Kiem Ward party congress contended that the ward, situated in the center of the capital and having great potentials in labor and various industries and trades, should, together with the capital, concentrate efforts on solving three major problems: First, strive to accelerate industrial and handicraft production to increase the volume of consumer goods and provide more jobs for laborers. Second, promptly rearrange and transform the private business sector, develop a state-run business network, and stabilize prices and the people's daily life. Third, strive to maintain social order and safety, strengthen the people's movement to participate in building the capital economic, cultural, and social networks with the tradition of capital civilization. Employment, the people's daily life, and social order and safety are three urgent tasks for the Hoan Kiem Ward in particular and for the capital in general.

Delegates to the ward congress elected a new executive committee of the Hoan Kiem party organization, two-thirds of the new committee's members are young comrades. Their average age is 41.5 years old or 5 years younger than their predecessors. Many comrades from production establishments and specialized sectors have joined the new executive committee.

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CSO: 4209/863

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

AN GIANG AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION--An Giang Province has built 2,668 production collectives and production collective federations and eight agricultural cooperatives, with more than one-half of the collectives classified as progressive and good units. All the collectives have gradually stabilized and developed production, expanded various trades, and built model grass-roots agroindustrial-commercial-credit enterprises. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Sep 86 BK] /9599

CSO: 4209/863

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

SOUTHERN DISTRICTS' PRODUCTION PLANS COMPLETED

EK090914 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The capital survey and formulation of agricultural, forestry, and marine product plans, which are to serve as bases for determining economic strategy and establishing national economic development plans, have now been completed in 230 districts in 21 southern provinces and cities.

The tasks of agricultural planning and design have been assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture to the Southern Institute of Agricultural Planning and Design for implementation in several phases. The first phase (1975-76) was to study the economic situation to determine a general economic strategy for the entire country. The second phase (1977-79) was to conduct the capital survey for agricultural, forestry, and marine product planning in districts. The third phase (1979-85) was to deal extensively with the economic and technical projects of agricultural enterprises and other investment and cooperation projects. This phase began with a focus on plans for developing the major rice area in the Mekong Delta, zoning off the high-yield rice areas, and building some state-run farms.

As a result, there have been 4 projects for regional agricultural development, 28 projects for investment in the intensive cultivation of high-yield rice (corn, sugarcane, and peanuts), 12 international investment projects (rubber, coffee, and mulberry); cultivating more than 250,000 hectares; building 350 agricultural cooperatives; establishing economic and technical dialectics for more than 150 projects (farms, stations, and camps); formulating general plans for 7 districts targeted in the south by the central government; reclaiming 7 virgin land areas; and establishing plans for 50 state farms, all of which has had a rather beneficial impact on production.

Planning tasks in the recent past have enabled provinces to control their resources and agricultural potentials and determine guidelines for long-term local economic development. At the same time, they have served as scientific bases for the central sectors to formulate the general economic strategy for the entire country.

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CSO: 4209/852

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

RADIO REPORTS '400 KILLED, 2,500 WOUNDED' BY TYPHOON

BK121300 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Sep 86

["Vietnam Today" feature]

[Text] The storm Wayne, known in Vietnam as Typhoon No 5, hit Vietnam on 6 September after sweeping through Taiwan and the Philippines, and it caused extensive damages and losses of lives and property to Vietnam's northern provinces. About 400 people were killed, 2,500 others wounded; almost 65,000 houses pulled down; many earing ricefields destroyed. This is the biggest loss caused by a storm to northern Vietnam in recent years. Our radio correspondent has just visited the storm-stricken provinces of Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh and filed this report:

Despite its thorough precaution, Thai Binh was heavily stricken by the storm Wayne which hit it about midnight with gales raising to 120 km an hour. According to initial statistics, in Thai Binh alone, more than 200 people were killed, 1,650 others injured; most of the houses of the six districts out of the eight districts and towns of the province were pulled down or their roofs were blown off; thousands of classrooms and industrial establishments were damaged. More serious still, thousands of hectares of ricefields were destroyed. Added to the waterlogging late last July, the devastating storm has caused notable crop loss.

The coastal district of Tien Hai in Thai Binh Province was the hardest hit. (Tran Van Ba), an eyewitness of the disaster told our correspondent about it: [recorded in Vietnamese fading into English translation] With gales up to 120 km an hour and accompanying rains, in crossing our district, the storm destroyed everything on its way. The Teo bell towers of the Catholic churches in the vicinity broke and fell down like a bomb. One hundred and seventy high voltage piles were twisted or broken. Corrugated roofs, dozens of meters in length, were blown hundreds of meters away, cutting down several bamboo groves on their way. After the storm, the devastating scene was just like that of a U.S. B-52 air raid in north Vietnam during the war. The storm came only 1 day after the school year began. At least 500 classrooms were demolished, 20,000 of desks and benches damaged. More than 46,000 pupils have to stay away from school and, sadly, many children were among the storm victims.

According to initial statistics, loss in property of the Tien Hai Province [as heard] grows to 1 billion dong, Vietnamese currency.

For Thai Binh as well as other storm-stricken provinces, overcoming the storm aftermath is an urgent task. Immediately after the storm, thousands of medical workers arrived in the stricken areas to provide treatment to the injured and buried the dead. They also helped evacuate the wounded to safe place. The director of the Tien Hai District hospital, Mr (Luong Ngoc Ngan), told us that first-aid was given to dozens of limb and cerebral injuries. Other services like post, communications, trade, and finance have joined the rescue work.

The entire people of Thai Binh are engaged in the battle to save human lives and minimize the storm consequences. Also in these days, dozens of delegations from other localities have visited the stricken areas to inquire into the damage and losses caused by the storm. They also brought along building materials, food, and medicament to aid the victims. Those who cannot come to these places have donated money, foodstuffs, and even 1-day salary. A movement "one notebook and a pen for the children in the stricken areas" has been launched among school children. A relief campaign has been actively responded to by people around Thai Binh Province. A party and government delegation led by Vu Dinh Lieu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an inspection tour to the province and decided on concrete measures to help them overcome the storm consequences.

Stabilizing production is another important task of the people in Thai Binh Province. While striving to overcome the storm aftermath, they are concentrating on tending the remaining ricefields, draining water from submerged fields, and preparing for the coming short-term crop.

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CSO: 4200/1430

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

THAI BINH PROVINCE OVERCOMES TYPHOON AFTERMATH

BK140600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Interview with Dang Trinh, chairman of the Thai Binh Provincial People's Committee, on the province's efforts to overcome the aftermath of Typhoon No 5--date and place not given, recorded]

[Summary] [Question] "Could you, comrade chairman, give us a general description of the losses caused to the province by Typhoon No 5?"

[Answer] "As Typhoon No 5 hit a wide area with very strong winds and heavy rain, it was difficult for the people to cope with it. Losses caused by this typhoon are regarded as very heavy in both human lives and property. The very grave consequences of the typhoon in production and in the people's lives can hardly be overcome overnight. There were more than 200 dead and nearly 2,000 injured, over 400 of them seriously. All schools, hospitals, medical stations, workshops, and offices had their roofs blown away, except for those strong-built or flat-top houses. Eighty percent of schools in Tien Hai District collapsed while the number of schools wrecked in Kien Xuong was put at 5-6 percent. As for the people's houses, all the tile- or thatch-roofed houses had their roofs blown away. Forty percent of the houses collapsed and there are approximately 250,000 people still homeless.

"In addition to the people's property damage, there were over 20,000 hectares of rice, including less than 10,000 hectares growing ears, damaged."

[Question] "Concerning this natural calamity, do you, comrade, have any comment on the spirit of self-support and self-reliance of various districts and their determination to quickly overcome difficulties in dealing with the consequences locally?"

[Answer] With a high spirit of self-motivation, immediately after the typhoon, various districts have quickly motivated those families with minor losses to provide assistance to those with heavier losses. "Districts promptly organized burial of dead victims and the rescue of those injured. People with slight injuries received priority medical treatment right at the local medical stations. Those with serious injuries were sent to district-level hospitals where they have received wholehearted care by various doctors and physicians. People are being organized to do the roofing repair for

various schools, dispensaries, and factories. Particularly, production establishments have organized personnel into two elements to do the clean-up activities while continuing their production. It can be said that the majority of handicraft and industrial production establishments have been able to resume their production."

To help solve difficulties for the two hard-hit districts of Tien Hai and Kien Xuong, "we have provided them with hundreds of metric tons of grain, tens of thousands of meters of oil paper, thousands of bamboo trees, and tens of cubic meters of timber."

[Question] "As a result of the losses caused by Typhoon No 5, there will be a number of problems to be solved. For instance, first, promptly stabilizing the people's lives and, second, repairing agricultural, handicraft, and small-industry production facilities so they can promptly restore their production. Obviously, it will be a long time before the consequences of this typhoon can be overcome. In this context, what is the province's plan to solve each particular problem?"

[Answer] Agriculturally, we have ordered a checkup, classification and reassessment [of supply capabilities] and we have decided to allocate each hectare of land under cultivation with 30 kilos of urea. As for handicraft production, the stepping up of its production is very important as this involves hundreds of thousands of people. We have also advocated promptly restoring the electricity network, ensuring public order and security, and preventing epidemics and diseases while strengthening our political-ideological work.

[Question] And what about the many delegations from the central government and various sectors, echelons, provinces, and cities which have visited the province to express their compliments and provide their assistance?

[Answer] We have been deeply moved at the fact that while Thai Binh was suffering from such a serious natural calamity, the party Central Committee and the government have sent a delegation led by Council of Ministers Vice-Chairman Vu Dinh Lieu to visit the province. After visiting the victims in various villages and districts, the delegation "has provided Thai Binh with hundreds of thousands of meters of oil paper, and thousands of cubic meters of timber, cement, and coal. This is the very realistic assistance given to the province at the time of its difficulty."

As you know, comrade, Thai Binh is an agricultural province. It has nothing other than rice and subsidiary food crops. Therefore, we badly need the assistance from the central government and from various sectors as well as from other provinces in the country.

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CSO: 4209/863

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL SITUATION OF LAST 10 DAYS

BK120602 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Sep 86

[From the "10-Day Agricultural Report"]

[Summary] "During the past 10 days, various localities concentrated on harvesting their ripening summer-fall rice. Nghe Tinh harvested 2,000 hectares; Binh Tri Thien, more than 5,000 hectares; while southern provinces harvested almost 487,000 hectares or 60 percent of the cultivated area. The Mekong River delta area harvested almost 333,000 hectares or 56 percent of the cultivated area. Generally speaking, this year's summer-fall rice yield is equal to or higher than the previous one."

Since late July, there have been continued rainfalls in the Mekong River Delta zone, thus causing waterlogging in various ricefields.

"As of 5 September, the country had planted 2,482,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or almost 82 percent of the set plan norm. Northern provinces had planted 1,230,000 hectares, achieving 94 percent of the set plan norm, or 98 percent of last year's total acreage. Southern provinces planted more than 1,251,000 hectares or almost 73 percent of the set plan norm."

The 10th-month rice is developing fairly good. However, typhoon No 5 has caused heavy damage to Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh Provinces and waterlogging in ricefields in Hai Hung, Ha Binh, Thanh Hoa, and Ha Bac Provinces.

Over the past 10 days the pace of cultivation of vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops has been satisfactory. "The Statistics General Department reported that as of 5 September, the nation had planted 280,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops or 104 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, corn and sweet potato acreage increased considerably."

The Meteorological and Hydrological General Department predicted that rain will continue in the next 10 days, thus peasants must ready to cope with floods and waterlogging. In the heavily typhoon-stricken provinces of Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh, various echelons of party committees and the administration are striving to stabilize the people's daily life and save the 10th-month ricefields. The Ministry of Agriculture has supplied more fertilizer and insecticide to these two provinces to help them overcome the aftermath of the typhoon.

Along with restoring production and accelerating the pace of winter crop cultivation, localities, especially typhoon-stricken provinces, must prepare their seeds and equipment to plant a bumper winter-spring crop. They must also pay attention to protecting their livestock from possible epidemics.

"The Ministry of Agriculture recently provided Ha Nam Ninh with 1 million dong to buy antibiotics for its livestock. Along with preventing epidemics, localities must take measures to find replacements for livestock killed during the recent typhoon and flood in order to ensure sufficient animal drafting for the 1986-87 winter-spring crop."

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CSO: 4209/852

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

300 HA SON BINH HOUSES DAMAGED--Typhoon No 5 swept through areas of Ha Son Binh Province on 6 September with winds at Force 8-9, gusting to Force 10. Wind destroyed or damaged 300 houses, 25 classrooms and warehouses, and 12 dams and dikes. After the typhoon dissipated, the food, public health, and trade sectors promptly supplied food, construction materials, and medicine to people in the typhoon-stricken areas to enable them to quickly rebuild their homes, schools, and dispensaries, while promptly bringing stability back to their daily life. The electric power and water conservancy sectors have mobilized their manpower, facilities, and materials to repair electric transformer posts, dikes and dams, big sluices, damaged electric lines to supply electricity to water pumping stations to quickly drain waterlogging from Phu Xuyen, Ung Hoa, Thanh Oai, Chuong My, and Quoc Oai Districts. Along with urgently overcoming the typhoon aftermath and helping victims of the typhoon, Ha Son Binh is supervising these districts to apply more fertilizer on damaged ricefields and satisfactory prepare land and equipment for the coming winter crop. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Sep 86] /9599

NEW RICE VARIETY--Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)--The Vietnam Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology has created a new high-yield rice variety codenamed V14 tolerant to aluminous and ferrous soil, burtage of phosphate fertilizer, and cold. This new rice plant, grown in the winter-spring cropping season, is from 95 to 105 cm high. Besides these strong points, however, V14 is easily affected by blast disease. On an average, the strain can yield from 4 to 5 tons of rice per hectare and even 10 tons per hectare in some areas. The variety V14 was test-planted in three consecutive crops and this year it has been widely grown in many localities in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 12 Sep 86 OW] /9599

WATERLOGGING 'MAY REDUCE RICE OUTPUT'--Peasants in southern provinces have harvested 500,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice, 60 percent of the total rice acreage, with a rather good rice yield. They are trying to complete the harvesting of summer-autumn rice while steeping up the transplanting of autumn rice. In the Mekong River Delta provinces, waterlogging caused by heavy rains may reduce the rice output there. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Sep 86] /9599

SUMMER-AUTUMN RICE HARVEST--Peasants in southern Vietnam are trying to complete the harvest of summer-autumn rice at an early date for the next crop. By early September, peasants in Kien Giang Province had harvested 10,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice with average yield of 3 [metric] tons per

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hectare. They are now stepping up the transplanting of autumn rice. Meanwhile, peasants in northern Vietnam are trying to enlarge the acreage of winter crop. Peasants in Hai Hung Province have put 40,000 hectares under winter crop, including thousands of hectares under potato, maize, garlic, and carrot. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Sep 86 BK] /9599

SONG BE FLOOD CONTROL—This rainy season, the waters of the Dong Nai River have risen 1.4 meters above the highest level ever recorded in previous years causing the flooding of thousands of hectares of summer-fall and 10th-month rice and subsidiary food crops. Along with regularly informing various villages of the water level and guiding them in urgently applying measures to control flood and waterlogging, Tan Uyen District, Song Be Province, has sent key cadres to villages to work with the peasants in actively combating waterlogging and flooding. The district's agricultural supply corporation has provided Thanh Binh, Lai Uyen, Bach Dang, Thai Hoa, and Tan Phuoc Khanh villages with an additional 32 metric tons of rice and corn seeds for planting in the areas of rice and subsidiary food crops destroyed by waterlogging. The villages on both sides of the Dong Nai River have grown 450 hectares of subsidiary food crops since the water receded. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Sep 86 BK] /12232

CUU LONG AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION—By the end of July, Cuu Long Province had set up 25 cooperatives, 88 collective federations, and 5,393 agricultural production collectives. Thanks to a quick improvement in the quality of the activities of various cooperatives and collectives, the yield of the 1985-86 winter-spring rice crop of nearly all collectives which planted high-yield rice reached an average of 4 metric tons per hectare. This year, the province's summer-fall rice area exceeded last year's crop by more than 10,000 hectares. Along with rice production, many collectives, cooperatives, and collective federations have also planted more subsidiary food crops to help develop livestock raising by collectives and families and have promoted new trades to increase the income of collectives and cooperative members. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Sep 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4209/852

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

VIETNAM

VNA DETAILS NATION'S SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

OW130759 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, Sep 13 (VNA)--Young as it is, the Vietnamese shipbuilding industry has obtained initial successes in the application of modern techniques to the practical conditions of the country in order to exploit the great potentials in river and coastal transport offered by the presence of a long coastline and a dense network of rivers from north to south.

Vietnamese shipbuilders have devised new methods for automatic calculation of the main indice such as hydro-dynamics, optimum measurements of freighters, etc., to serve as foundation for the ship designers.

They have designed and manufactured cranes of the 1-ton category with an arm of 10 metres for coastal ships of 300-600 ton and even 2,000 ton dwt. It is interesting to note that this was achieved in the condition of a total lack of specialized equipment. They have also designed and built some automatic equipment such as oil, water, and exhaust gas indicators and thermal relays.

The safe travel of the 1,000-ton coastal freighter from Can Tho in the Mekong River Delta to Hanoi and vice versa is clear indication that such is the most appropriate mode of coastal transport in the present conditions of Vietnam.

The blueprint of a 1,000-seat ship to service the Haiphong-Danang-Quy Nhon-Ho Chi Minh City route has been completed.

Another achievement has been the use of reinforced cement in the shipbuilding industry. Recently a 300-ton ship made of this material has made its maiden voyage from the north to Ho Chi Minh City. The trip, made in rough sea along the 2,000-km coastline convincingly, proves the possibility of using reinforced cement in replacement of iron and steel in the building of river and coastal ships in the range of 300 tons.

A 50-ton reinforced cement sail boat has also been completed which can operate in all seasons.

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CSO: 4200/1445

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

HOA BINH SITE EMULATION DRIVE—Looking to the sixth party congress, Vietnamese cadres, workers, and combatants, and Soviet technicians at the Hoa Binh hydro-electric construction site have enthusiastically participated in emulation drives in scoring outstanding achievements in digging tunnels and in pouring 1,700 cubic meters of concrete daily in order to accelerate the completion of targeted projects. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Aug 86 BK] /12232

STORM-DAMAGED POWER GRID RESTORED—According to a report by a Thanh Hoa provincial radio correspondent, Typhoon No 5, which hit the coastal provinces in the Bac Bo Delta, has damaged power lines and transformer stations of the northern power grid, the power lines between Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provinces, and the power grid of Thanh Hoa itself, disrupting production activities and affecting the people's lives. To cope with this situation, the Thanh Hoa provincial electric power service has mobilized all material resources and a number of engineers, technicians, and skilled workers to restore the power lines. One day after the typhoon had dissipated, the service's truck unit braved heavy rains to transport dozens of metric tons of cement, sand, gravel, and other materials to the storm-stricken areas. Engineers and workers also rushed out to repair power lines. After the 35-kilovolt line had been put back to service, the Thanh Hoa provincial electric power service concentrated on restoring the key 110-kilovolt line in Ha Nam Ninh to help normalize the operation of the Thanh Hoa-Vinh power grid. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Sep 86] /9599

CSO: 4209/863

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

VIETNAM

STORM-STRICKEN PROVINCE RESTORES COMMUNICATIONS

BK151408 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] According to a report by Comrade (Hoang Cao) of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, Typhoon No 5 which hit the coastal provinces of Bac Bo recently has caused extensive losses to the communications and transportation sector in the region.

On both sides of Route No 10 and all provincial routes of Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh, nearly all trees were knocked down, completely blocking traffic. At the ferry landing of Tan De in Thai Binh, ferryboats and motorboats were sunk, while the Lac Quan-Hong Phu pontoon bridge in Ha Nam Ninh was chopped up into several portions. The Thai Binh provincial communications and transportation service alone lost 13 towboats equipped with 135 horsepower engines, 11 barges of 100-150 metric tons capacity fully loaded with goods, and a number of ferroconcrete boats, all sent to the bottom by strong winds. The Riverway Transportation Corp. No 2 of the Federation of Riverway Transportation Enterprises No 1 which was operating in the area, despite its active typhoon control efforts, still saw 13 boats and 4 barges of 100-200 metric tons capacity of its fleet go down.

After the typhoon had dissipated, various communications and transportation units, braving torrential rains, actively, urgently, and quickly worked to ensure smooth communications. Even in the locality where relief work proceeded at the slowest pace, all roads were cleared by 1700 on 6 September.

The Committee for Typhoon and Flood Control of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation went to the storm-stricken areas to work together with various units to promptly satisfy their pressing needs. At the same time, the ministry mobilized the Federation of the Thang Long Bridge Building Enterprises, the Federations of Communications Construction Enterprises Nos 1 and 2, the Supply Procurement Corp. of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, and so forth, to give active assistance by providing the necessary means to raise the sunk ships, motorboats, and barges. The ministry also supplied various units with more motorboats, barges, and floats to help them ensure communications and provided an amount of essential supplies to assist communications and transportation units in quickly overcoming the consequences of the typhoon, restore production, and expeditiously care for the livelihood of cadre, workers, and employees of the storm-stricken units.

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CSO: 4209/863

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

VIETNAM

BUDDHIST SEMINAR WELCOMES SOVIET PEACE PROPOSALS

BK120342 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, Sep 6 (VNA)--A symposium under the theme "Buddhism and Peace" was held here yesterday in response to the UN-sponsored International Year of Peace and the Vientiane declaration of the 7th meeting of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP).

The seminar was jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Buddhist Sangha (VBS) and the Vietnam ABCP Centre. It was presided over by the most venerable Thich Duc Nhuan, head of the Sangha Council of the VBS, and the most venerable Thich Minh Chau, vice president and secretary general of the VBC Executive Council and president of the Vietnam ABCP Centre.

The symposium was attended by a great number of Buddhist dignitaries and scholars.

More than 20 reports were presented at the symposium, dealing with wideranging questions of Buddhism which serve to bring out the peace-loving tradition of Buddhism in general and Vietnam Buddhists in particular.

The participants warmly welcomed the UN decision to observe 1986 as the International Year of Peace and the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. They affirmed their solidarity and friendship with Buddhists and people of other countries in the common struggle to safeguard peace and prevent a nuclear war.

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CSO: 4200/1430

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

MICROWAVE TRANSMISSION STATION--Hanoi, 9 Sep (VNA)--A microwave transmission station is under construction in Vung Tau, southeast of Ho Chi Minh City, to transmit information telegrams and television pictures from the satellite ground station of Ho Chi Minh City to Vung Tau in service of oil and gas prospection and exploitation. It is expected to become operational in September. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 9 Sep 86 OW] /9599

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